

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LV.
NUMBER 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA
DECEMBER, 1959



- *Pedigree Of Minced Steak*
- *World Ploughing Champions*
- *The Revolution Spreads*

BARD
S
560
F225
v.55:
no.12
1959

by **A.W. NUGENT**
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

DO YOU WANT TO LOCATE THEM? WE CAN
SEE THE FULL BODIES
OF THE ROOSTER AND HEN.
CAN YOU FIND
THEM?

8-31-58

THE ROOSTER IS FACING UPWARD IN THE LOWER RIGHT CORNER. THE HEN IS FACING DOWNWARD IN THE LOWER LEFT CORNER.

DARE,DEAR,DOES,DOUR,DOSE,DOUSE,DUES,RASEB,
READ,ROAD,ROSE,ROUE,ROUSED,RUDE,RUED,RUSE,
SARD,SEAR,SOAR,SODA,SORE,SOUR,SUED,SURE,USED

PHRASE: BUT TAP ER!
BATTER UP!

_EN	S_Y
BO_	_IN

YEN, SLY, BOA AND PIN

4. THE COLUMN
8. 9. READING
2. DOWNWARD.
7. 17

3	x	4	=
25	-	6	=
7	+	7	=
9	÷	3	=
2	x	11	=
6	+	5	=
30	-	4	=
2	x	9	=
5	x	2	=
4	x	6	=
21	-	6	=
8	-	7	=
10	÷	2	=
12	+	5	=
15	-	6	=
12	÷	3	=
4	x	2	=
4	x	5	=
8	-	6	=
14	÷	2	=
8	x	2	=
6	+	7	=
30	-	7	=
18	÷	3	=
5	x	5	=
3	x	7	=

A.W. NUGENT

WRITE THE ABOVE NUMBERS INTO THE BOXES, TO MAKE THEM TOTAL THE EXACT AMOUNT AT THE ENDS OF THE ELEVEN ROWS INDICATED BY THE ARROWS.

PRINT IN THESE NUMBERS READING ACROSS FROM
THE TOP: 3, 9, 10; 5, 7; 4, 2, 13; 8, 6; 11, 12, 1.

PRINGLE

Profit Proven Poultry are Your BEST BUY

Our customers are enthusiastic over the increased returns from these profit-proven breeds.

H & N "NICK CHICK" LEGHORNS

Tops as profitable egg producers. Sold as pullets only.

Per 100 **\$42.00**

PARMENTER REDS

Record-breaking brown egg layers.
Pullets, **\$32.75**
Per 100
Unsexed, **\$16.90**
Per 100

NICHOLS MEAT STRAIN CHICKS

Sold unsexed only, **\$18.00**
Per 100

Pullets Unsexed
Parley 333 Cross Breeds \$33.90 15.85
Light Sussex, per 100 27.80 16.80

HART-SCHNEIDER BBB TURKEY
POULTS, **\$73.00**
Per 100

RIVER REST WHITES

North America's Champion Small White Turkey. Matures for market at 15 weeks.
Per 100 **\$60.00**

ABOVE PRICES FOR DELIV- ERY BEFORE MARCH 14th

10 CHICKS ADDED TO ORDERS
RECEIVED FOUR WEEKS IN
ADVANCE OF DELIVERY.

Get MAXIMUM RETURNS from your
poultry. Send now for PRINGLE'S
1960 CATALOGUE.

PRINGLE HATCHERIES
CALGARY — EDMONTON — SOUTH
EDMONTON — CHILLIWACK, B.C.

**ENJOY
FRIENDLY
HOSPITALITY
AT THE
HOTEL
CALGARIAN**

- ROOMS \$3.00 UP
- LICENSED BEVERAGE
ROOMS
- COFFEE SHOP
- FAMILY SUITES

Adjacent to Downtown Shops
128-7th Ave. S.E. • Calgary

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LV.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 12

P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

Editor — William N. Love, B.Sc. Agriculture

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Ltd.

Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.

Authorized as Second Class Mail — P.O. Dept., Ottawa.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES:

EASTERN OFFICE: W. H. Peirce, Room 410, 86 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ontario.

WINNIPEG: E. Gordon Lowen, 257 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WEST COAST: J. R. Armstrong, Dominion Building, 207 West Hastings, Vancouver 3.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office, 10 years for \$1.00, to all others \$1.00 a year.


DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: 90c per agate line.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: 12c per word per insertion. Minimum charge for Classified Advertising, \$2.50.

Contents . . .

Editorials	4 and 5
Wheat and Chaff	7
Pedigree of My Minced Steak	8
Master Farm Family	10
Historic Western Christmas	12
Picked Up in Passing	14
World Leaders in Ploughing	16
Has Safflower Been a Success	18
Noble Red Men	21
The Revolution Spreads	22
Women's Page	24
Letters	29

MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



The House of Seagram
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857



EXPORT

PLAIN OR FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

McINTYRE'S SADDLERY

"SASKATCHEWAN'S FINEST WESTERN STORE"

SWIFT CURRENT SASKATCHEWAN

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

ALBERTA'S LARGEST HATCHERY

STEWART'S SPECIAL STRAIN CHICKS

THE WINNER Of The First B. C. Random Sample Test



Over the average of all U.S. and Canadian entries, Criss-Cross "61" made 78c more net profit per bird. Feed cost was \$2.92 per bird for Criss-Cross — (150-500 days) the only hen regardless of production, under \$3.00 per bird. It took over half a pound of feed LESS on the average to produce each dozen eggs.

CRISS-CROSS "61" FRANCHISE
STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed, per 100, Special **\$15.00**
Pullets, per 100, Special **\$32.00**

VANTRESS - ARBOR - ACRES MEAT
STRAIN CHICKS
Special, per 100, **\$14.00**

DUAL-PURPOSE CHICKS — Write for
Low Prices.

NICHOLAS BROAD-BREADED
BRONZE TURKEY POULTS
Specially Low Prices for January and
February delivery.

WRITE FOR 1960 ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

STEWART HATCHERIES

602B - 12th Ave. West, CALGARY, A. 1.

Editorials . . .

Co-ops Mean "Service"

. . . Co-ops must re-state their aims and sell them to the public

THE co-op. movement would walk a mighty long mile before it ran across a more staunch supporter than it has in U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson. Mr. Benson, who calls co-operatives free enterprises, has no time for those who suggest that co-ops. might be socialistic, or that they don't pay their fair share of taxes. He urges better public relations to combat such suggestions.

Mr. Benson might have gone a little further to explain why such a misconception is spreading in certain quarters, and why people fail to understand that the only thing co-ops. want to sell is "service" — pure and simple. A co-op. merely provides the vehicle whereby man can achieve by collective action an objective he could not reach alone.

For example, farmers might co-operate to build an irrigation system, which none could establish alone. Co-operation enables

several farmers to share a large piece of equipment, which none could buy and use economically by himself. It could be the group-purchase of a rail-carload of coal, which otherwise might be the minimum purchase for a single household. It could be all of these and more. Insurance schemes and credit unions are the most obvious examples of true co-operation whereby individuals achieve collectively what they could not achieve individually.

Unfortunately, a misrepresentation of these aims by a few people is doing no credit to the co-op. movement. Co-ops. have a proper place in a prosperous community, but a few elements within the movement have tried to divert the co-ops. from their healthy, constructive and conservative aims into antagonistic organizations directly rivaling other established legitimate business in the community. They spread the im-

pression that co-ops. are primarily out to eliminate (and therefore antagonize) the merchant middleman, and that co-ops. are simply to provide goods at wholesale prices.

The use of derogatory phrases about "big business", the unwanted "middle man", the "unjust and iniquitous profit motive" are bound to give outsiders misapprehensions about the aims of co-ops. And the elements creating this false impression are the same as those who hope to see today's co-operation eventually replaced by compulsion. They are a minority who — like the radicals in government — steal the attention of the public and exert an influence far beyond what their numbers justify. It is no wonder that other sections of the community are sometimes hesitant in clasping this possible viper to their collective breast.

Mr. Benson was right in suggesting better public relations for co-ops. Bitter and negative elements should not be permitted to use the organizations as sounding boards for their own propaganda. Nor should they be permitted to exert such internal influence as to divert co-ops. from their original purpose of providing service. Co-ops. are limited in their objectives and should never try to be all things to all men, or they become something other than co-operatives.

The public must be informed of the true essence of the co-operative movement, and the movement must remain what Mr. Benson describes as "democracy in action". It is a creative force, not a destructive force.

Subsidized beauty

THE ridiculous extent to which the welfare state can lead was pointed up in Britain recently, where weary taxpayers have been for so long fighting the battle of the "free" teeth and "free" wigs under the national health plan.

The latest uproar centered around the demands of a woman who insisted that she have her ears pierced for earrings, at public expense. Her doctor had rightly referred her to a jeweller who made his living by being paid for such things instead of helping to pay for it through his income tax.

Of course, the woman did have some sort of warped logic behind her demand. She pointed out that wigs to make people more attractive are already provided at public expense, and as long as bureaucrats are in this business of distributing the public's money on such absolutely unnecessary things, why should they draw the line at piercing her ears to make her more beautiful. In fact, why draw the line anywhere!

Recipients of government give-aways in any form eventually develop a state of mind that leads them to think that their fellow citizens are to supply them with everything they want and need by handouts from the public treasury. Unfortunately, too many politicians are capitalizing on this attitude and have found that using the public's own money is the cheapest way to buy votes.

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas when its mighty Founder was a child himself.

—Charles Dickens.

They receive even greater encouragement from the growing army of government civil servants who are making full careers of simply distributing the taxpayers' hard-earned money. Once started, it's difficult to stop, but stopped it must be.

IN each human heart are a tiger, a pig, an ass, and a nightingale, Diversity of character is due to their unequal activity.

Ambrose Bierce.

THE crab more than any of God's creatures has formulated the perfect philosophy of life. Whenever he is confronted by a great moral crisis in life, he first makes up his mind what is right, and then goes sideways as fast as he can.

Oliver Herford.

Divided we stand

GETTING the Henry Youngs out of leadership positions in the Alberta farm movement was not a moment too soon, but it should have been followed up by politely telling them to peddle their propaganda papers elsewhere before they do irreparable damage.

The obvious reason is simply that they are using the farm organizations more to promote their own socialist ideas than to carry out the wishes of the farmers they claim to represent.

The damage they can do became obvious when several well-known Alberta farm leaders (Ed. Nelson, of the Farmers' Union; Gordon Harold, of the Wheat Pool, and J. Bently, of the Federation of Agriculture) sat down to tackle the problem of bad harvest conditions. Their initial action came in the form of a special request of the Prime Minister for financial help for those who suffered crop losses. Their labors were in the interest of no one but independent farmers and they were tackling a matter of immediate and vital concern.

Unfortunately, even before they started, their work could have been largely undone by the type of political meddling that was bound to hinder their cause. The Henry Youngs have been up to their old tricks of trying to get the farmers to pull themselves up by someone else's bootstraps. Instead of getting down to brass tacks on the im-

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

mediate and strictly agricultural problems of the farmers, Mr. Young has been knocking at the door of the Provincial Government — brief in hand, and ostensibly on behalf of all the farmers of Alberta — to nationalize the privately-owned power companies.

This seems to have little bearing on current production and marketing problems, and since the ownership of the power companies is shared by thousands of shareholders all across the prairies (including a great many farmers), the Henry Youngs seem bent on weakening the farm movement internally and winning enemies for their organizations everywhere.

With so many farmers owning shares in the power companies, how can these people have the gall to claim that they speak for all the farmers? How, by their radical actions, can they hope to improve the unity within their organizations?

And above all, with such loud socialist talk in the wind, how do they expect the Canadian public to be happy about gratifying the farmers' more reasonable requests for subsidies to cover crop losses?

Henry Wise Wood ... Aristocrat

IT seems that man must have his aristocracy. And it is perhaps ironic that many who would destroy some old traditions try so desperately to fill the vacuum thus created with new ones.

Of recent years rocks have been thrown at the British custom of creating Lords and Ladies of those whose achievements rise above and beyond those of the average man. The rocks are aimed at class distinction and are based on the argument that all men are created equal.

Of equal creation we may well be, but as the saying goes, "some are more equal than others." A few in every generation, through their own efforts or circumstance, rise above the average man to make a superior contribution to their community and mankind in general. So it is that we, who have no Lords and Ladies create our own aristocracy of Honorary Doctors, Senators, Master Farmers, etc., to recognize the more deserving examples among us.

So it was that the late Dr. Henry Wise Wood has been recognized both during his lifetime and after his death. A tireless worker for the farming community, Dr. Wood led the farm movement in Alberta to its highest peak, and turned his back on the more material and celebrated rewards he was offered. It was Dr. Wood who provided the inspiration and guidance that led to the formation of the Wheat Pool. He was prominent in the United Farmers' movement that swept the Provincial legislature in 1921, and yet he turned down the Premiership, as he did a seat of the Federal Cabinet.

For his great contributions to the people of Alberta, Dr. Wood was made an Honorary

Doctor of Laws at the University of Alberta in 1929, and in 1935 his name appeared on the King's honor list as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In Edmonton, his portrait hangs in the Agricultural Hall of Fame. Last month, eighteen years after his death, he was honored again when a cairn was unveiled in the Village Park at Carstairs, where he pioneered in 1905.

Call it aristocracy or not, Dr. Wood has been elevated to the ranks of the Peers.

Abundance from thin air!

AN "expert" is sometimes referred to as one who knows more and more about less and less, and who will soon know everything about nothing.

This definition can readily be adapted to describe a growing segment of our society . . . a segment which, unfortunately, is changing the whole outlook of our people and spoiling a rising generation of youngsters.

This is the attitude that we can continue doing less and less and at the same time receive more and more, with someone else — usually government — creating abundance out of thin air. These are the "gimmies" among us; the vocal segment who constantly demand ever more hand-outs from business firms, governments, and society in general.

The trend is made obvious by the figures of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics which apply specifically to the U.S. but may be fairly projected to include Canada. The Bureau shows that the average price of milk in 1890 was 6.8 cents a quart, and it required 26 minutes of the average workman's time to earn a quart; today's average price is 25.2 cents, earned by the average person in 7 minutes.

So it becomes obvious that we are now getting more and more for doing less and less, and according to the dreamers we will some day be getting everything for nothing.

Africa Market

IN this period of world surplus our greatest concern is with marketing, but the picture is not all black. An opportunity seems to be developing in darkest Africa where a growing market for good hard wheat is reported to be developing.

Increased standards of living have resulted in African natives using high protein hard wheat to mix with their own low-quality wheat. This was reported to the Wheat Market Development Association, an organization set up by wheat farmers of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska to promote the sale of wheat. An official who has just returned from Africa says that there is an unlimited potential for the sale of wheat and flour in the emerging continent.

If the Africans want good hard wheat, Canada's prairie farmers are just the people to supply it.

High cost of government

THE trend toward the ever-increasing cost of government must be evident to all. But recent figures revealed by the Senate Finance Committee must come as somewhat of a shock.

Between 1949 and 1958 the gross national product, the sum total of goods and services produced, increased by 90%, but the spending of all governments — federal, municipal and provincial — increased by 156%. Thus the cost of governments combined accounted last year for 31 per cent of gross national product as against 23 per cent in 1949. The per capita cost of governments at the three levels in 1949 was \$276 and last year \$560.

On the basis of these costs the average Canadian worker devotes about one-third of his working time to the state." —ALBERTA WHEAT POOL BUDGET, August 7th, 1959.

Warehouse selections

STATECRAFT functions exactly like any other executive agency. Governments gradually accumulate a fund of experience by a system of trial and error. They constantly benefit from successful social, economic and administrative innovations at home and abroad.

Statecraft is still going to school. It will always be going to school. Only the C.C.F. claims that it has a guaranteed formula for Utopia containing all the answers.

Governments undertake things today which would have been pronounced preposterous fifty years ago. We do not need the C.C.F. "brain trust" to tell us that we should change our ways. We are doing so constantly.

Our economy bears only slight resemblance to that of a century ago. We live and learn as we go along. We apply controls here and planning there, as may seem useful from time to time and these, if successful, most often become incorporated in our permanent procedure. Some governments are, of course, more cautious than others, but they all make gradual progress towards creating the ideal commonwealth each in its own fashion and at its own pace.

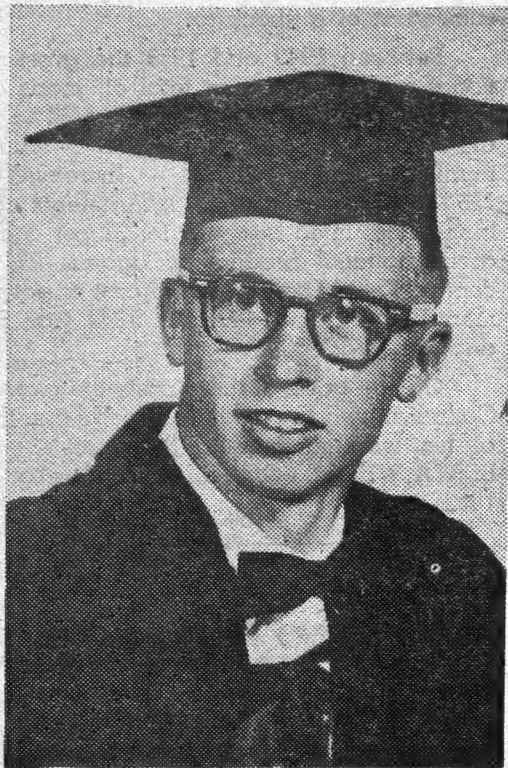
That seems to be a safe, sound and natural process of development. — CHARLES W. PETERSON.

A HOME is no home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as for the body. For human beings are not so constituted that they can live without expansion. If they do not get it one way, they do another, or perish.

AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Final Chance to Win \$500

Here are the **BIG WINNERS** last time
\$150.00 **\$500.00** **\$100.00**



Maurice W. Postnikoff, Marcellin, Sask.



Mrs. James Bolze, R.R. 2, Red Deer, Alta.



Mrs. T. C. Taylor (and her grandchild), of
Lloydminster, Alta.

AND THERE WERE MANY OTHER WINNERS OF PRIZES RANGING DOWN TO \$25.00 !

It Might Be YOU This Time !

CONTEST CLOSSES DECEMBER 31st

MAIL YOUR ENTRIES NOW!

All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

He in turn will receive in the mail a copy of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW every month FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. THIS SPECIAL FARM RATE MAKES IT EASY TO GET ENTRIES.

All answers mailed to Box 620, Calgary, by the end of DECEMBER will be placed in a churn. Under the supervision of the Company's Auditors, the first correct answer drawn will receive the big cash prize of \$500.00. This will be followed by the drawing of 12 OTHER WINNERS.

Winners' names will be published in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and at the same time, the prize money will be promptly mailed.

REMEMBER . . . You cannot qualify by sending in your own subscription. Your entry will be disqualified if you send in a "gift" subscription or sign the order form for the subscriber.

— ENTER OFTEN —

QUESTION: WHICH IS CANADA'S CAPITAL CITY ?

MY ANSWER : _____

MY NAME AND ADDRESS : _____

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a full TEN YEARS' subscription to THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, which I have sold to :—

NAME OF NEW SUBSCRIBER (print plainly) _____

SIGNATURE OF NEW SUBSCRIBER _____

ADDRESS _____

PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER : NEW _____ or RENEWAL _____

Each new subscription or renewal entitles you to send another entry to the Contest. List extra entries on a separate sheet, but be sure to answer question.

Remit the subscriber's payment by postal note, money order, or by cash along with his signature and address direct to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

WELL, it is that time again and so soon. Where does the time go? We are reminded of the words of Clyde Staples Lewis: "The future is something which everyone reaches (there is nothing to touch a good book of quotations in the writing of immortal stuff) at the rate of sixty minutes an hour, whatever he does, whoever he is. "Seems like only yesterday that we swept up the holly, yanked down the miseltoe (only slightly used) and set the wassail mugs away. And it WAS only yesterday that we got straightened out with the Ever Kindly Helping-Hand Loan Co."

"MOST all the time, the whole year round, there ain't no flies on me, But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I can be!"

—Said Eugene Field.

And so are we: for only through the greatest tact will we get enough socks, shirts, ties and slippers to see us through 1960.

BUT seriously, as the poet Edmund Vance Cooke, put it:
'Tis not the weight of jewel or plate,
Or the fondle of silk and fur;
'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich,
As the gifts of the wise ones were;
And we are not told whose gift was gold
Or whose was the gift of myrrh.

SO stay solvent, and a Merry, Happy Christmas to all of you and yours.

A MOTHER may keep a man's first lock of hair, but what he is chiefly interested in is keeping his last.

SINCE we are into the Christmas season and it is a time of "good-will towards men" we are going to include the women, for one month at least. What would writers do all year without the frailties and absurdities of womanhood? And let us males be thankful that there are practically no female funny-men. A British house-husband speaking on the radio has this to say:

"Any imaginative woman can find enough work in an average household to last a lifetime or two without pause. So maybe, since there is no real end to any day's housework, housewives should take their consciences firmly in hand and fix an end. I admit this may be just my masculine laziness, but it seems to me that houses are often ruthless masters rather than convenient servants."

AND down in Missouri a man grown tired of the ads.: "not responsible for my wife's debts, etc.", finally ran a signed ad. of his own, which read:

"I am responsible for all debts and obligations of my wife, both present and future, and am more than happy to be the provider for a woman who has borne me six lovely children and, with an over-abundance of love and care, has made the past twenty-one years of loving kindness the nicest years of my life. On this, the eve of our twenty-first wedding anniversary, I wish publicly to express my gratitude."

NICE, eh? but — bet he caught old Ned from some of the boys.

PROFESSOR DE LURY, a well-known Canadian University instructor, is said to have been marking examination papers when he came to one without a solitary answer, but on which was written: "God knows, I don't. Merry Christmas." The professor fixed it up for return with: "God gets 100. You get nothing. Happy New Year."

AS one grows older about the hardest thing to raise is enthusiasm.



C.N.R. Photo

Wheat Crown Returns To West

WHEAT KING — World wheat champion, Douglas Mackintosh, 18-year-old schoolboy from Granum, Alta., won Canadian National Railways' Challenge Trophy at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto. He is presented with a \$100 cheque and engraved silver tray by C.N.R. Vice-President J. L. Toole, assisted by Miss C.N.R., Olga Metrunetz. The new wheat king is a 4-H Club member who first entered the wheat competition in 1956.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

SOME people are unfortunate, they just seem to have been born unlucky. No matter how they struggle they end up behind the eight-ball. One of these characters appearing in court recently for pinching a couple of white shirts, told the magistrate that he was ashamed of his long criminal record. "During the last five years," he said, "I have done and tried everything I could to be a better citizen. I have even gone to work."

TEMPERANCE is what a lot of us advocate for the younger generation when we reach an age where it is too much effort to be intemperate.

WE are hardly able to swallow a statement from our service station man, that a fellow in a very small foreign car drove in for a grease and oil job and told him he better change his gas, while he was at it, because it was getting dirty.

A HOLLYWOOD "dish" appearing in an ad advising people not to carry a lot of cash, says that SHE never carries more than \$20.00 in that form. But how much do her escorts carry?

THERE are many little chiselling ways of cutting down on overhead, but the method of an Italian in Milan, doesn't sound like a good one. Seems he had a bad tooth which needed removing so he went to a dentist. He had buck-fever so bad that when the nurse summoned him he fled from the

office, tripped, and fell down the stairs. When he came to he discovered that the tooth had been knocked out, so he proceeded to the nearest pub and went on a small bender with his hard-earned savings.

NEW, washable, bank notes are being issued in Japan. Critics say the idea is fine but that the notes shrink a little each time they are washed. Well — over here, just our dirty money shrinks a little every day.

THE British are wondering what Charlie the horse will do this year. Last year he escaped from a new owner near London and made his way to his former home in Wales. He crossed 8 rivers, 2 main railroads, 5 major highways, and keeping dead to his course evaded police forces, automobile association officials, and farmers, all apparently to get home for Christmas. British experts familiar with the homing instinct of dogs, cats, and pigeons say, they never heard of it in a horse before. But surely they have heard of horse-sense.

SOME editorials, like sermons, are good in perpetuity. This one was recently read into Hansard by Percy V. Noble, a Federal member:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not in the lifetime of any man who reads his paper has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so dark and hard to calculate.

"In France the political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty.

"England and the British Empire is being sorely tried and exhausted in a social and economic struggle, with turmoil at home and uprising of her teeming millions in her far-flung empire.

"The United States is beset with racial, industrial and commercial chaos, drifting we know not where.

"Russia hangs like a storm cloud on the horizon of Europe—dark, menacing and foreboding."

But this isn't from a yesterday's paper: it is from an 1847 issue of Harper's magazine.

A FEW years ago, we read where the owners of a three-story stone house in New York returned, after a month or so of soaking their feet in the Mediterranean, to find that their home and its contents had disappeared. Only the foundation remained. We never heard of it being recovered. Now in Denmark, it is reported, that a man with a magnificent garden, for which he lived, returned after a short absence to find only a vacant lot. Every plant, flower, tree and shrub had been stolen. So, when we read of a missing Danish freighter we are going to suppose that the house thieves have finally rounded out their estate.

NOT BY LONGFELLOW

Between the dark and the daybreak,
When brows are beginning to glower,
Comes a pause in the day's frustrations,
Which is known as the cocktail hour.

DO you suppose that nature intended us to fly at a couple of thousand miles an hour, or to jump over the moon? Down in Virginia a man, Frank Simmers, came across a tortoise, this summer, on whose back he had carved the date, 1901, and his initials—F.S. The tortoise, Mr. Simmers says, was about three hundred yards from where he had last seen it, 58 years ago.

TOO many plump people's philosophy is, never put off till tomorrow what you can eat today.

IF you come across someone wearing two brand new left-handed shoes, not mates, get in touch with the police. A Toronto salesman has just had 1,000 shoes, valued at \$2,500.00 (wholesale) stolen from his car — all for the left foot.

RACKETS are everywhere. In Italy public kissing is not only frowned upon it is against the law. So an enterprising Roman rented a fake police uniform and sauntered about the parks every night. He offered couples he caught necking a pay-on-the-spot fine service and he had a very nice (tax free) income for the several months before he was caught up with.

PROGRESSIVE education note: Tiny, kimona wearing "pick-pocket dolls" are being sold by street hawkers in Tokyo. They stick their hands in each other's pockets and come out with a wallet.

TOBACCO has been marketed with medications of different kinds designed for the victim's health and it has been flavored with honey and other delectable things to attract the palate. Now we have discovered that petunias and tobacco belong to the same family. When the tobacco boys find this out it isn't hard to figure what the new-cigar or cigarette will be made from and the slogan it will be sold by: Light up a Petunia — Look Sweet, Feel Sweet—Be Sweet.

The Pedigree Of My Minced Steak

by GRANT MacEWAN

THE dollar's worth of minced steak I bought at a local meat store yesterday represented the end product in one of the longest and most efficient "assembly lines" in Canadian industry. If my purchase could talk, it would tell a long and varied story about the travels and hardships of ancestors, outdoor life on one of Canada's 575,000 farms and ranches, the bovine problem of having to be dominated by humans, the rich living for a few months in a well-provided feedlot and, finally, the well-organized marketing machinery by which meat animals are sold and made ready for the cash customers who carry their purchases away in little packages.

A few days before making yesterday's meat store purchase, I stood beside the auction ring at the stockyards and watched the sale of two-year-old steers carrying a familiar brand and for the purpose of this story, I may presume my hamburger to have come from one of them. An assumption that I knew the background of my meat ration made it taste even better and, furthermore, poets are not entitled to all the poetic license.

I paid 75 cents a pound for my package of ground round. That would be close to the average retail beef price in the store at the time. I could have had porterhouse steak at \$1.10 a pound, sirloin at 95 cents, round steak at 80 cents. The customer following me was mumbling that with fat steers selling for 25 cents a pound alive, \$1.10 was too much for steak. "Somebody's making his money too easily," he said. But what he was choosing to overlook was that either he or I could have bought shoulder roasts for 55 cents a pound, short ribs for 42 cents and brisket beef for 32 cents.

Moreover, my fellow customer probably knew very little about the beef business in any of its aspects. No doubt he had not considered the fact that a considerable part of the live steer selling for 25 cents a pound had no cash value. How much? From a certain experimental steer weighing 1,030 pounds on foot, 123½ pounds of stomach and intestinal waste went into the sewer drain; 135½ pounds went to the tank to be processed for pig and chicken feed; 12½ was the amount set aside for the preparation of fox feed; 77¼ pounds was the weight of the green, branded hide for which the current price is about 10 cents a pound; edible and inedible fat to go for rendering amounted to 32 pounds and

casings used for bologna and sausages weighed 24½ pounds.

Then there was the edible viscera like liver, heart and tripe with a total weight of 37 pounds and, finally, the warm dressed weight of the carcass which was to go to the retailer's shop, 585 pounds, or 56.8 per cent of the live weight.

Nobody at this point is arguing that the retailer should or should not be charging \$1.10 per pound for porterhouse steaks, or 75 cents a pound for the ground round of my choosing but this much should be obvious to all, that if a substantial part of the body of a steer trading at 25 cents on foot is inedible, and some portions of the dressed carcass sell for as low as 32 cents, some other parts must command a great deal more in order to meet costs, overhead and handler's profits.

In any case, my minced steak—or any part of the 64.8 pounds of beef and 8.8 pounds of veal eaten by the average Canadian last year (1958)—is not likely, at prevailing prices, to be confused with manna falling from the sky. The fact is that the trading price of cattle or beef is always something in which well defined and inescapable costs of production over a period of two or three years of a critter's life must be carried.

Although it took only 12 minutes for me to devour the beef which inspired these observations, that particular meat was travelling about the Alberta ranch on its own feet for two and a fraction years and being carried over the same range in its mother's body for nine months before that. The sire and grandsire went through the Calgary Bull Sale.

Ancestors on the mother's side may have come over the long trails from the Rio Grande near the Gulf of Mexico 80 years ago. Nobody can be sure but, certainly, the work of improvement has been in progress on that Canadian ranch for many years. There can be no question about the "assembly line" bringing me my beef being an extremely long one—and one with which more urban dwellers should have at least a nodding acquaintance.

And so, the source of a food item at the centre of my recent meal was calved on the range—let's say, late in April, 1957. The weather had been fine until there came a cold spell with snow on the very day of the calf's entry into the outdoor world. The new temperature was a shocking change for the baby and without inherent hardiness, the young fellow would have died at once from

chill. As it was, his wobbly legs managed to hold him up long enough to allow for a drink of first milk or colostrum and new strength and new determination to live followed instantaneously.

Nobody said so but the calf probably weighed 65 pounds at birth.

For the baby bull, it was a strange new world with no apparent limits to its size—unless some barbed wires marked the bounds. Creatures with unbelievable shapes and sizes appeared—birds, wild animals, big ones, small ones. An early arrival was a two-legged specimen astride a horse; he looked things over at close range, seemed satisfied that all was well and rode on. At night there were sharp howls to frighten any defenceless young animal, bringing the cow close to the side of her calf. But almost at once the days became warmer and mother and young one joined other cows and calves.

With lots of milk and lots of freedom, the calf found the new life to be full and good—at least until the unexpected excitement of a June morning when the young bull was six weeks old. It was branding day. Men on horses appeared soon after sunrise and cows and calves were swept from the wide range to a distant corral made from poles.

It was a rough day for calves and not much better for cows. There was dust and smoke and noise, and one at a time the frightened calves were roped and dragged to the centre of human activity, close to a wood fire. The ensuing experience was painful but it didn't last long and the calf was released, castrated, branded and vaccinated.

The wounds from branding day healed quickly to cheat the magpies which like living meat, and life recovered its ranchland peacefulness. With nutritious prairie grass, a cow was sure to milk abundantly and her young steer gained at the rate of two pounds a day. They were by

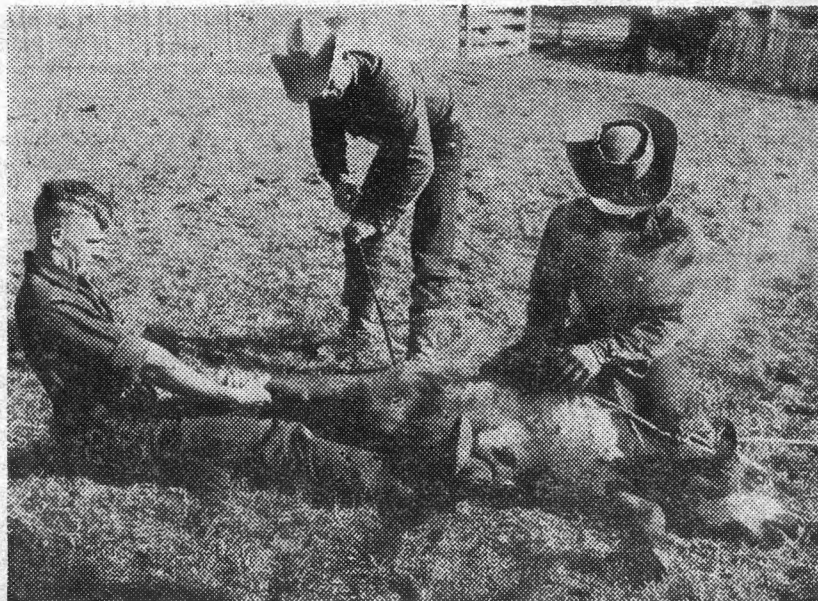
far the most efficient and economical gains the animal would make in its entire life. The result was a weight of slightly over 400 pounds by late September when the calf felt the second severe shock—separation from an attentive mother and unfailing supply of good milk.

Weaning was accompanied by much bawling on the part of both milk-hungry calves and cows made uneasy by distressingly distended udders. But the repeated calls achieved nothing and in time the calves became hungry enough to eat hay provided as the best the cattleman could offer.

Cattle have short memories and the weaned calves soon forgot their dependence upon milk and mothers. The hay feed was a let-down at best but it provided filler and relieved hunger. When the days became cold there was a small ration of oats for the young things, while the cows, now dry, were still rustling their feed.

Stacks of hay notwithstanding, the winter was long. A few calves died and others emerged weighing little more than they did at weaning time. But the return of grass changed everything. What had been calves were now thin yearlings with huge appetites and candidates for fast gains.

Time past; there were more drives, storms, corral activities and, then, before the critters were two years of age, they were moved into a feedlot where a steer had nothing to do except eat, drink, scratch his hide and grow fat. Here our particular steer encountered more grain feed—expensive feed—than he had seen in all the rest of his life. At first there was only a small allowance but as our steer became accustomed to the rich living, the grain feed was increased until the animal was eating all he could take with relish; the luxuriousness of the rations was of such kind as the cows back on the range could only dream—if cows dream. Feedlot gains



Sask. Govt. Photo

Calf branding in the Saskatchewan Cypress Hills. A lot of care and worry lies in the future with this animal before it becomes a steak or choice roast.

in weight were increasing — 1½ pounds a day, then 2 pounds and 2½ — maybe 3. It was an obvious fact, however, that the owner's investment in the steer was becoming higher every day. A feedlot death at this point would mean the loss of a two-year effort along with a lot of grass, hay and cash grain feed.

After a stay in the feedlot long enough to consume three-quarters of a ton of good roughage and close to a ton of grain, my steer made his last major journey, went by truck to the stockyard. There his grower and feeder, selling the animal at 25 cents a pound, concluded that he needed close to that price in order to recover an investment which had been growing steadily over a long period of time.

There I saw the steer sold to a packer buyer and driven away toward the plant. The slaughtering operation was done expeditiously with everything of value being recovered from the carcass. Because of modern packing-house efficiency, one of Canada's largest companies in the business can report concerning operations in 1958, that from the sales dollar received in return for products from live-

stock, 79.99 cents went back to the producer; 15.78 cents went for salaries, wages and expenses; 3.45 cents went for materials and packages; 0.41 cents to income tax and \$.37 cents to profit.

Finally, my steer's carcass hung in the abattoir cooler for eight days to allow a desirable degree of ripening and thus improve palatability. That, too, cost something. And in due course it was trucked to the retail store at which I found it convenient to buy my dollar's worth of ground steak. No doubt I paid something for the convenience—for the attractive display, refrigeration, rent, light, wrapping paper, labor in cutting the carcass and grinding my ration, and — oh yes — the bone which was discarded when my boneless, ground round was packaged. But it was good food and there were a lot of people who helped to make it good — chiefly the ones who supervised operations for two long preceding years.

The whole point is this: there is much more to beef production than the average city dweller buying minced steak is likely to realize.

BRUSH CLEARING

LESS work in brushland preparation was the objective of an experiment started this spring at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm. Having also in mind the high cost of breaking down the land, the idea was to let nature help.

The plan is to bring the newly-cleared land into production without the customary expense of breaking and root picking; to put down the land to pasture, maintain it for four or five years while the roots are rotting, then break it with conventional equipment. Intended primarily as a pilot test, results have proved sufficiently encouraging to warrant a formal, full-scale experiment.

All the crops did well, but in this preliminary test it was more the method of seeding than the crops themselves that interested the researchers. Four methods were used. In all of them shallow cultivation was effected with a heavy duty serrated disc plow. In one of the methods the land received a single stroke of the implement; in the others it was double-disced. In two of them, the seed was broadcast before discing and in the other two the operation was reversed. In all but one the land was finally floated.

One of these seeding methods proved much superior to the others. Outstanding results were obtained by broadcast of the seed, followed by shallow, double cultivation with the disc plow. Final floating smoothed and packed the surface.

But there are problems. Regrowth of the brush is one, but this may be met with use of a heavy-duty rotary mower.

Chemical killing of the regrowth also offers possibilities, but the chemical that kills the brush can also kill the legume. This difficulty, however, might be met by timing. Spraying regrowth in winter with a mixture of 2,45-T and 2,4-D, using diesel oil as a carrier, will be tried. It will kill the brush, and if used at the right time a good covering of snow might protect the crops. More will be learned as the experiment progresses.

HEATHER IN SPUDS NOT CRICKET

A YEARNING for Scotland's traditional heather is leading Canadians afoul of the law.

At Montreal, four ship passengers were intercepted carrying 22 heather plants.

At Toronto, 34 mail shipments were investigated and found to be cut heather with the stems inserted in potatoes or heather with roots and soil.

At Vancouver, 10 mail shipments of cut heather with stems inserted in potatoes were held up.

Cut heather may be brought into this country without inspection, but all plants containing roots or soil from countries where the Golden nematode, a very serious pest of potatoes, is known to exist (and Scotland is one of these) must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the soil where the plants were grown was officially tested and this nematode not found.

Canada prohibits importation of potatoes from all European as well as a number of other countries.

WE have NEWS for YOU!

20—Newscasts Daily

1:00 A.M. - 12:00 MIDNIGHT

LOCAL — NATIONAL —
INTERNATIONAL —
FAST — FACTUAL

Dial CFQC Radio 600

FOR ROUND-THE-CLOCK ROUND-UPS OF
NEWS!

CFQC

Saskatoon

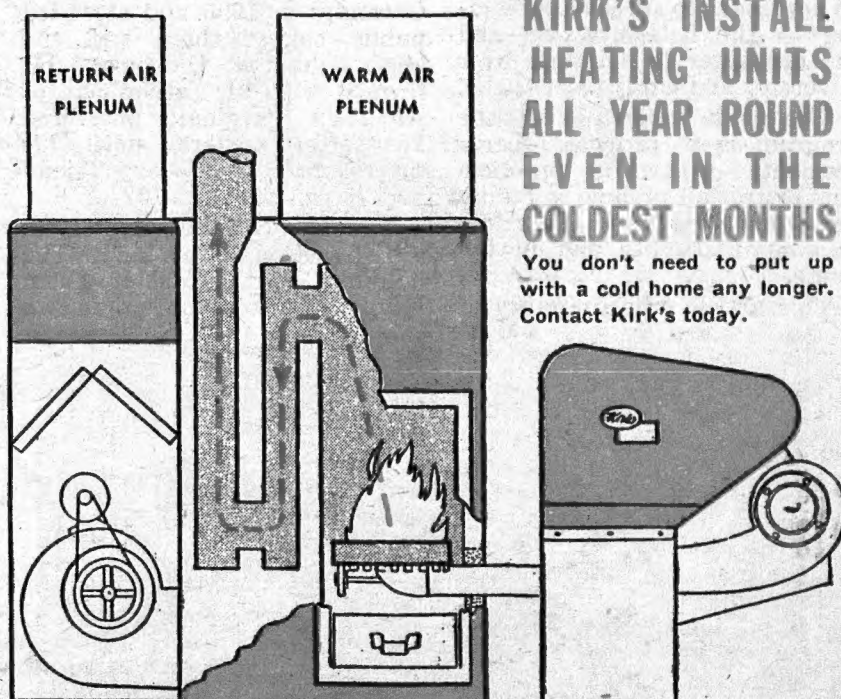
Saskatchewan

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

INQUIRE ABOUT
KIRK'S CHRISTMAS
AND JANUARY
SPECIALS!

KIRK'S INSTALL
HEATING UNITS
ALL YEAR ROUND
EVEN IN THE
COLDEST MONTHS

You don't need to put up
with a cold home any longer.
Contact Kirk's today.



These New Kirk's Automatic Heating Units have a number of remarkable advantages which are available only with a Kirk's. You will never forgive yourself if you buy without contacting Kirk's.

WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF KIRK'S LATEST CATALOG!

KIRK'S HEATING LIMITED,
Three Hills, Alberta

FRR-11

Please send more information on the NEW KIRK'S AUTOMATIC HEATING
UNITS. ☐ STOKER FIRED ☐ OIL ☐ NATURAL GAS ☐ PROPANE

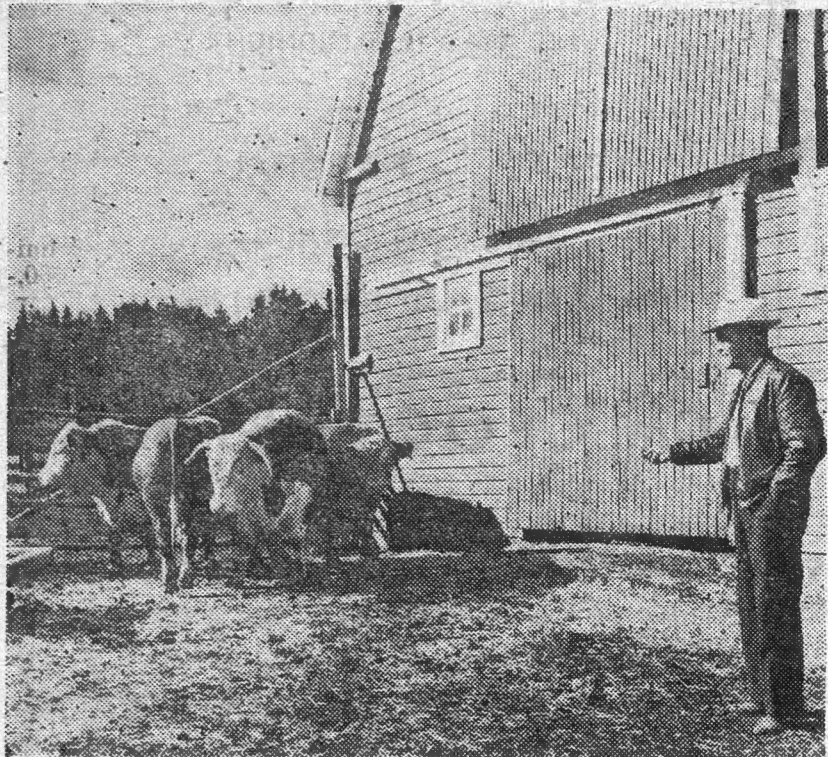
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Direction from Town _____

The Other 1959 Winner of a . . . Master Farm Family Award

(Second of two articles)



Mr. Robertson in the barnyard of the Robertson's Master Farm with a few of their pure-bred Herefords. Note the magnificent evergreen wind-break in the background.

THE winning of a Master Farm Family award in Alberta is a high honor. In every case it has been attained only after a generation or more of long-range planning and deep-rooted faith in the land. It has come by hard work, self denial, family co-operation, and a trait so necessary to successful farming — the determination and the character to triumph over adversity and natural set-backs.

The main objective of the program is to provide Alberta residents with a practical demonstration of how a family can achieve success in farming, in community life and in the home.

This article tells the story of

one of the two 1959 winners, the A. M. Robertson family of Carstairs. Last month we told the story of the other 1959 winner, the George Cowling family of High River. With each award goes a Master Farmer plaque and a \$1,000.00.

Mr. Robertson was born in Carstairs in 1905 and attended public school there and the High School at Didsbury. He farmed with his father, one of Alberta's original pure-bred Hereford breeders, until his marriage to a life-long friend and school mate in 1927.

The newlyweds started off on a half-section of raw land. The holdings of the Master Farm Family now total more than two

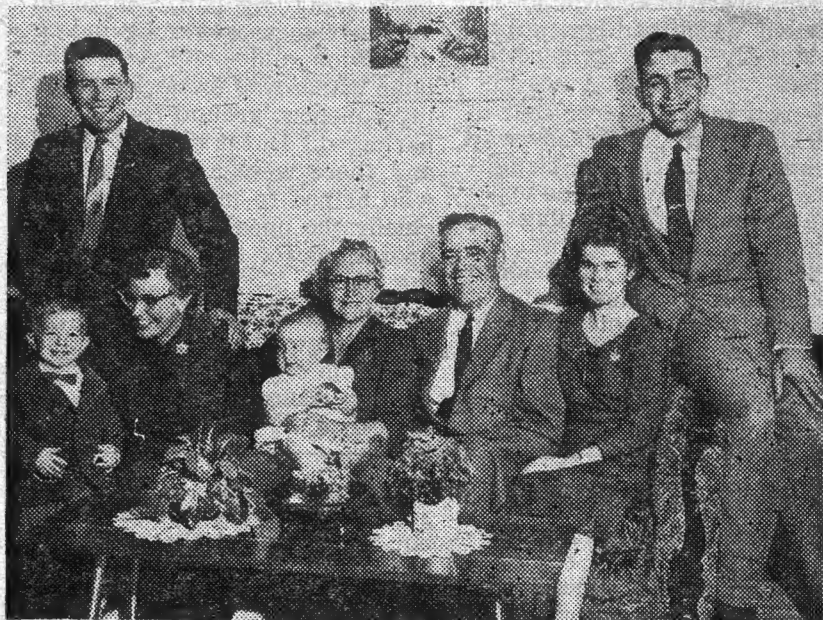
sections of land. Another quarter-section is leased.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have two children, Donald, a graduate of the University of Alberta, Faculty of Agriculture, and Gordon, who has taken the farm mechanics course at the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art. Donald, married with

three years of grain and three years of forage.

All grain grown by the Master Farm Family is used for feeding a herd of pure-bred Herefords and hogs. No grain has been grown for sale for 30 years.

The Robertson's beef herd is centered around a nucleus of 50 pure-bred cows and two bulls. The breeding program calls for early calving with the calves carried over for one winter. Feeders are also bought in the fall and marketed the following December or January at a weight of approximately 1,050 pounds.



Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robertson, of Carstairs, with the finest crop of a long and successful farming career; their two sons and their wives, and their grandchildren.



As hard-working outdoor men know full well, all of the success of farming is not from work done in the fields; much of it depends on the home — and the kitchen — and the unstinting efforts of the partners who serve there. Mrs. Robertson, and her daughters-in-law, check results in her modern kitchen — a far cry from the first kitchens of pioneer farm women.

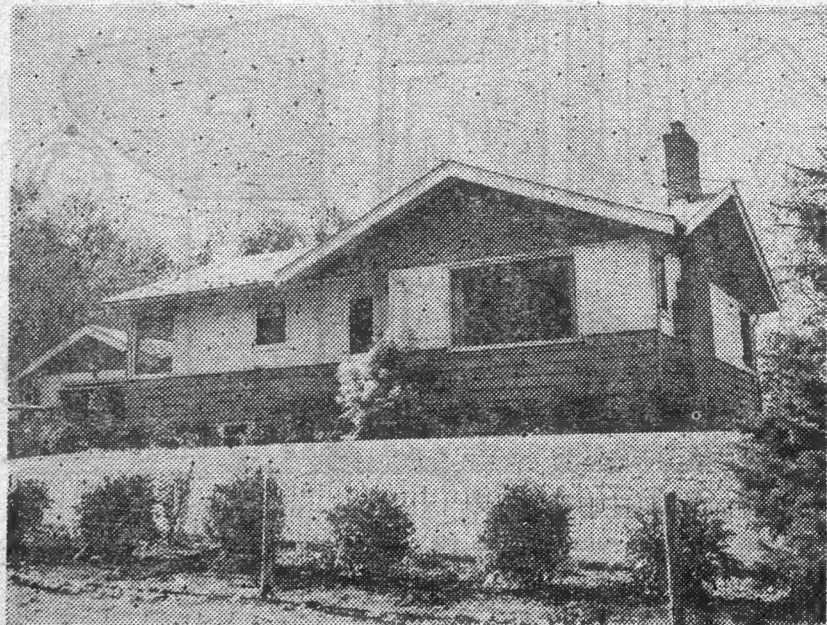
two children, farms with his father while Gordon, also married, farms on his own a short distance away.

The Robertsons have about 650 acres of their holdings under cultivation. They have 400 acres seeded to Rodney oats and Vantage barley, 125 acres in hay and 125 acres in summerfallow. A nine-year rotation program is observed. Two years of grain are followed by a year of green manure fallow,

An attempt is made to have cattle in the feed lot at all times. They are marketed at the Calgary stockyards.

A rapidly expanding hog enterprise has been developed by the Master Farmers during the past few years under the guidance of the eldest son, Donald. The hogs are a cross between Yorkshire sows and a Lacombe boar.

Twenty sows are kept on the main farm with 30 more located



Who wouldn't love to live on a farm with a home like this? But before this there was only the virgin Alberta soil, unadorned by buildings of any kind. The gap was bridged by years of toil and sweat, optimism, and an unyielding drive towards the goal ahead.

on the farm of the youngest son, Gordon. All weanling pigs are fed and marketed from the main farm.

In addition to their own stock the Robertsons purchase weanling pigs to make up a total annual market of approximately 600 hogs. These are shipped weekly at an average weight of 200 pounds.

Two dairy cows, 100 Hampshire-Light Sussex hens and a few turkeys are kept on the farm for home use.

A full line of modern equipment eases the work load on the farm. There are two tractors, diesel and gas, plough, tiller, cultivator, disc harrow, cable weeder, flex harrow, packer, swather, combine, hoist truck, straw buncher and auger; press drill with fertilizer attachment and cyclone grass seeder; mower, rake baler, bale loader, farm hand, various size wagons, manure spreader, grinder, a hammermill, pump, welder, sprayer, fanning mill and a set of scales.

The Robertson family have taken an active interest in community affairs and have held many executive positions in numerous organizations. Mr. Robertson has been a hospital board director, school board secretary, municipal councillor, director of the local rural electrification association, member of the Carstairs Chamber of Commerce, United Church Sunday school superintendent and director of the church board, director of the 4-H Club movement, and of the Carstairs choral society.

Mrs. Robertson, who taught school prior to her marriage, has also taken an active part in community affairs. She has served as president of the United Church Women's Auxiliary, and is an active member of the I.O.D.E. and the local Scouts group committee.

Sons Donald and Gordon have been active in the Scouting and 4-H movements, in school organizations and church and choral society.

Two attractive homes grace the Robertson farmstead. A three-year-old modern family home now houses Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robertson and their two children.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN GOLDEN JUBILEE

GEORGE M. CLEMONS, Secretary-Manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ontario, attended the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the British Friesian Cattle Society. The 50th birthday of the Society was recognized by a dinner in London on October 28, at which the secretaries of the major Holstein-Friesian Associations in the world were special guests. Mr. Clemons, with 29 years of service as secretary of the Canadian Association, was the dean of this group.

OVER GRAZING CAUSES RUN-OFF

THE ill effects of overgrazing, says the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, of range land are linked in a chain-like reaction. First, the highly productive and palatable range grasses are weakened by the grazing pressure and are not able to compete with the less palatable range weeds. As overgrazing continues the soil loses its protective cover, moisture penetration is slowed down, and run-off becomes a problem. The result is a range composed largely of unpalatable weeds and shallow-rooted annuals that is subject to serious water erosion particularly in the foothills country. Recent studies at the Range

Experiment Substation, Staveley, show that overgrazing has much more to do with run-off than previously suspected.

At the Substation, native foothills range land has been grazed by cattle for several years at four levels of intensity. The lightly grazed field has an excellent carry over of vegetation from year to year and moderately grazed field has a good carry over and is well protected from erosion. The heavily grazed field has been overgrazed and there is a marked change from the important native grasses to a weedy type of vegetation. The very heavily grazed field has been so severely overgrazed that even the weeds have been eaten and there is no carry over.

ARE IMMIGRANTS VALUABLE?

SOME time ago the Toronto Saturday Night estimated that in one year 100,000 immigrants would consume:

The entire annual production of 17,000 cows.

Two and one-half days' production of margarine.

The annual production of eggs from 120,000 hens.

Seven hundred thousand chickens. 15,160,000 pounds of meat.

157,300 bushels of wheat.

353,000 bushels of potatoes.

It was further estimated that these same 100,000 would pay \$8,000,000 in taxes; save a similar amount; and spend \$59,000,000 on consumer goods and services.



Say "Merry Christmas" with ROYAL BANK MONEY ORDERS!

A gift of cash is always welcome—and when you buy your money orders this year be sure to get them at your nearest Royal Bank branch. With each Royal Bank Money Order you'll get—at no extra cost—an envelope and a mailing folder in gay Christmas colours, with which to send your gift and personal greetings.

You can use Royal Bank Money Orders to send gifts of cash to friends or relatives in Canada, the U.S., Great Britain or The West Indies—and Royal Bank Drafts to send money elsewhere in the world.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Historic Western Christmas

by KERRY WOOD

WHEN Christmas comes with all its sparkle of colored lights, flashy neons, and sparkling tinsel, carol-records blaring from every department store, every adult worried about extra expense and only the youngest kiddies truly happy about the Babe's birthday, perhaps we should take a moment to remember the first large-scale Christmas celebrated in the west. Doubtless there had been many feast-days at Nor-wester forts and Hudson's Bay Company houses, but these had been relatively small affairs. Then came 1874 at a semi-island on the banks of the Old Man's River. A hundred and fifty Mounted Policemen cheered lustily on December 25th, when Colonel J. F. Macleod spoke a cheery greeting to them after the morning flag ceremony.

They had good reason to be joyful. They had come a thousand miles across the wild prairies, suffering sunburn and bull-flies, dysentery and mosquitoes, getting lost while hunting, with the dread of a terrible battle against whiskey-traders as their prospect at the end. The march started during July and ended in October, with never a death until the pickets

of Fort Macleod were being erected on the site chosen by swarthy Jerry Potts, their guide. Constable Parks died of typhoid fever, the first death in their ranks and a sad time as they dug a grave between the unfinished fort and the river's edge.

Twelve-foot logs were placed upright in trenches a yard deep, the tops sharpened to form a spiked pallisade around a two-hundred-foot square. The barricade formed back walls of stables, men's quarters, kitchen, guard-house, and cubby-holes for officers. Clay chinking was shoved in place with bare hands on sub-zero mornings, when November came and blizzards howled. Tiny windows and boards for making doors came by bull-train from Fort Benton on the Missouri far to the south, but all other construction material had to be gathered on the site. They used river stones for chimneys, prairie sod for roof coverings, and mother earth provided the floors.

Beyond the walls were thousands of Blackfoot, Piegans, Bloods, and Sarcees of the Blackfoot Confederacy, with more thousands of untamed Crees to the north and Stoneys

among the mountains. Southward, across the almost ignored border, Sitting Bull's Sioux were fighting American soldiers; rumour had it that the war-like Sioux might make Canada their home base in the near future. Louis Riel was teaching school in Montana, but still trying to organize a grand alliance of all Canadian Indians and half-breeds to drive every white out of the territory between Fort Garry and the Rockies.

Now the North-West Mounted Police had come. A few were garrisoned at Fort Edmonton; a hundred and fifty were stationed at Fort Macleod under the assistant commissioner. The rest of the total enlistment of three hundred men were scattered eastward, in the Qu'Appelle valley, at Swan River, and at Fort Dufferin near Winnipeg. The key position was the tiny fort on the Old Man's River under Colonel Macleod, because it was in the heart of dangerous Indian country where whiskey trade flourished and many Americans talked openly of taking possession of the Canadian west. Tired policemen had expected to fight 500 desperadoes entrenched at Fort Whoop-Up, but American traders fled south. The great Chief Crowfoot, leader of all the Blackfoot, had shaken hands with Jim Macleod and sworn allegiance to Queen Victoria.

"A Merry Christmas to all, and God bless you!" said Colonel Macleod on that December morning of 1874. Then he ordered his two 9-pounder field guns discharged with blanks, as celebration noise to please the several hundred Indians camped nearby.

What matter if Ottawa and the rest of Canada had forgotten them? Not a cent of salary had been paid the police since July. What matter if their uniforms were in rags? Boots had been replaced with moccasins; tunics and trousers were supplemented with buffalo-skin clothing made from hides confiscated from whiskey traders they had arrested.

So the police hunted for choice young buffalo cows to yield good roasts instead of turkey; they bagged pronghorn antelope, braces of prairie chicken and ruffed grouse, a few mule deer and fat jack rabbits. From the newly built I. G. Baker store nearby, officers bought — on credit! — treats such as raisins and currants for making cakes and puddings. Cooks did their best with game, dumplings, and cakes without icing. Even the occupants of the make-shift jail received a bountiful Christmas meal that day!

It wasn't only food that made it memorable; not the feasting or the free time allowed. But they knew Crowfoot was friendly, and Sioux were still south of the border. These men were comrades, united in duty and tested in adversity, and for the

moment there was peace on earth at a time when it really mattered to every one of them. They remembered loved ones who were far away, they worshipped at a morning church parade, then sang half-forgotten carols as they got ready to play. Instruments were tissue-paper and combs, mouth-organs, and a drum. They held a dance, teachings waltz steps to giggling squaws as Indian husbands looked on smilingly and puffed on gift tobacco.

Beyond the walls, on knolls above the isolated garrison that represented law and order the coyotes hushed their chorus momentarily and wolves did not bay as the wonder of the Christmas star shone brightly on that historic night.

BLACK TOM TOLLS 1959 TIMES

LIVING within hearing distance of the parish church of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, is no place for people with bad nerves, for here, on Christmas Eve, a bell, from "the Devil's Knell," rings out through the winter night nearly 2,000 times.

The tenor bell, called Black Tom of Soothill, is tolled for every year of the Christian era, the last stroke being timed for midnight.

It is said that in ancient days a certain Thomas de Soothill killed one of his servants, and to atone gave this bell to the church asking that it be rung every Christmas Eve. The people of Dewsbury once believed that the solemn ringing would keep the Devil out of the parish for twelve months.

Whatever their belief now, the knelling has become an annual ceremony.

FIRST CRACKER

IT was only one hundred years ago that the first cracker was pulled. It was in 1860 that Tom Smith, the novelty manufacturer, placed a detonator inside a twisted paper of a sweet which was known as a bon-bon. Crackers with diamond-studded jewellery and costing fabulous sums were the most expensive crackers ever made.

FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA DISGRACEFUL

FIRE prevention week in Canada needs to be EVERY week. 529 Canadians were burned to death in 1958. Nearly half of this number were children. Over one billion dollars worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the last decade. And authorities state that nearly all of Canadian fires are caused by carelessness. Canada leads the world, per capita, in the loss of life and property through fire.



Christmas in the early days in the west was not much like this. To have a roof overhead, a warm fire, something to eat and to be together was about all most people hoped for. Even those things, under the difficulties of pioneering, were often not possible.

WILD OATS CAN NOT BE BURNED

THERE are some farmers who still believe that burning stubble will control the wild oat infestations in the fields. Many trials have been carried out in this connection, and the experimental evidence disproves the theory that stubble burning has any significant effect on wild oat control, says the Alberta Department of Agriculture. One experiment showed that weed seeds on the ground were only slightly affected by fire, even when the ground was sprayed with oil and distillate. The heat in this latter case would obviously be much greater than would be given by trash burning.

It should be remembered that infested fields may have several bushels of wild oat seed per acre in the soil, which stubble burning will not touch, and there is the loss by fire of fibre and organic matter which are badly needed in so much of our prairie soils.

Farmers are, therefore, urged not to burn stubble for controlling wild oats, or for any other reason. By proper adjustment of implements the straw from even the high yielding crops can be successfully incorporated into the soil. Trash cover is one of the most effective soil conservation tools known and should be used to keep the good soil on the farm.

Proven methods like delayed seeding, post-seeding cultivation and others should be seriously considered by farmers who have wild oat problems. Detailed information about these methods may be obtained from any District Agriculturist.

TREATMENT FOR CATTLE LICE

TREAT for cattle lice now to prevent their increase during the winter, Manitoba entomologists advise.

Crowded barns and reduced vigor of wintering cattle encourage lice to multiply; cattle become restless and unthrifty. Milk production and rate of gain decreases. Heavily infested animals may rub off large patches of hair in an attempt to relieve the irritation.

Lindane and D.D.T. dusts should be applied to beef animals and methoxychlor or rotenone applied to dairy cows. While sprays give better control they should not be applied to the cattle in the winter. The resultant chill may be worse than the lice. Directions given on the label of the insecticide container should be followed carefully. Two treatments two weeks apart are necessary to give good control.

Two species of lice are commonly found on cattle — the cattle biting louse and the short nosed cattle louse. The former species is about 1/16 of an inch long and yellowish-white in

color. It can be found mainly around the base of the tail, the withers, neck and head. The short-nosed cattle louse is about twice the size of its biting cousin and blue-grey in color. It is commonly found on mature animals around the head, neck, withers, base of tail and the inner surfaces of the legs.

Further information can be obtained by writing to provincial entomologists.

SPECIAL CROPS UNHARVESTED

HARVESTING of special crops in Manitoba has been seriously affected by the unseasonable snowfall and rain.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture, reports that a number of individual growers in some areas, with a large acreage of special crops, may suffer severe financial setbacks.

FUTURE FOR SUNFLOWERS

SUNFLOWER research at the Morden experimental farm will greatly affect Manitoba's sunflower growers within the next few years, says the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

A new hybrid, Advent, has been licensed this year and a limited amount of seed may be available in 1960. The variety was developed by E. D. Putt, of the Morden station. Earlier than Beacon, Advent is rust resistant and shows higher yielding ability.

The sunflower breeding program at Morden also includes development of a rust-resistant, large-seeded variety. This variety may be available by 1962, and will replace the Mennonite selection now widely grown in this province.

An improved method of producing hybrid seed has been de-

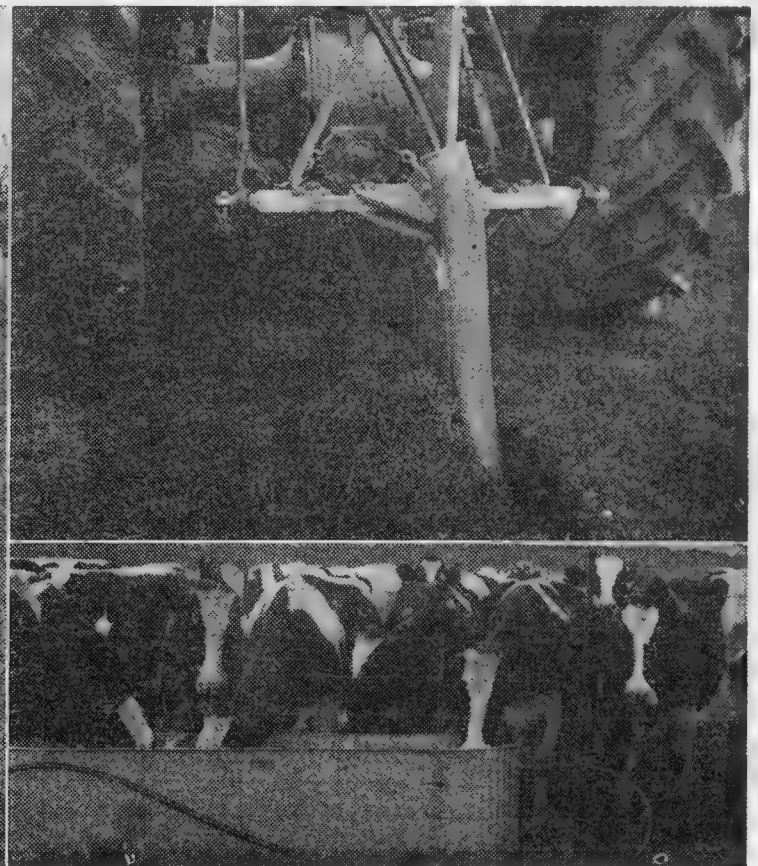
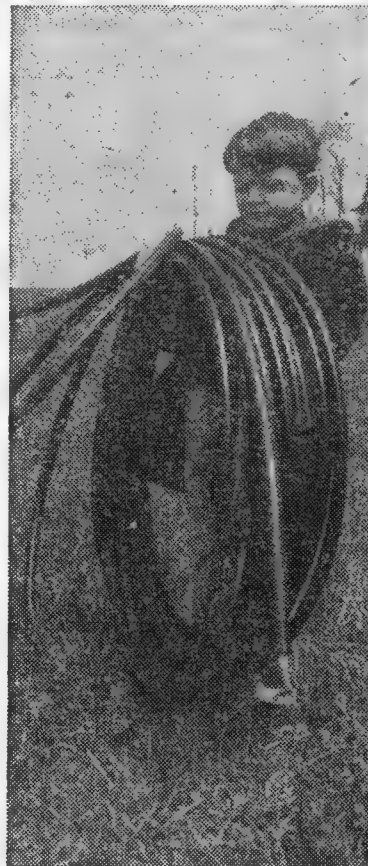
vised by the Morden researchers. This results in a greater percentage of hybrids, a yield of 25% - 50% over the old method, a fact especially significant with the development of Advent.

BUTTER SALES

THE sale of butter returns about \$180,000,000 to dairy producers each year, and Canadian dairy farmers have anything from large specialized dairy operations to a few cows as a side-line operation.

CHEDDAR TOPS

ACCORDING to the publication Butter Fat, Canadian cheddar cheese has time and again won undisputed right to the claim that it is the world's best. In international composition, cheddar from Canada is a consistent winner of top honors.



Pipe made of C-I-L POLYTHENE is light, flexible, easy-to-install!



Film made of C-I-L polythene is another farming essential. It's being used on modern farms to construct low-cost silos and greenhouses, as storm windows for outbuildings, and as tarpaulins to protect equipment. It also makes a wonderful mulch for low-growing row crops — retains moisture around plants, keeps them clean and disease-free.

Successful farmers find that substantial savings are realized when livestock and poultry are supplied with fresh running water.

The fast, easy, inexpensive way to lay cold water supply lines to barns, grazing areas and dipping points is with pipe made of C-I-L polythene. One man can lay thousands of feet a day because its lightness and flexibility make it easy to handle; joints are made with a knife cut and simple, economical fittings. When buried below the frost line it is practically indestructible — and it will not rust, rot, scale or taint water.

Available in lengths up to 400 feet, in 1/2" to 6" diameters, at your hardware or farm supply store.

C-I-L PLASTICS

Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, does not make pipe or film but supplies polythene Resin to pipe and film Manufacturers.

Picked Up In — Passing

By INA BURNS

	Ave. Live Weight	Dressing %	% Of Choice.	% Of Good.	Gains lbs. per day.
Implant —	1040	57.2	96	4	3.5
Control —	981	56.7	55½	44½	3.0

Cattlemen who are keeping an anxious eye on the ever-increasing interest in the Charolais breed will be watching carcass grades with keen concern. We ran across some figures that may prove interesting.

They are the results of the slaughter of 54 head of Charolais-Hereford cross steers bred and owned by John Minor, Abbey, Sask. They were slaughtered by the Swift Canadian Plant at Winnipeg this summer, and were fed by Western Feedlots Ltd., Calgary.

Twenty-seven head had been implanted with Synovex and twenty-seven head were in the control group. They were fed 102 days. Twenty-six implanted were choice, 1 good; controlled: 16 choice and 11 good.

Mr. M. E. Seals, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, did rib eye tracings on three carcasses. These averaged 12



sq. inches for primary muscle only. External back fat covering over the rib eye varied from ¾" to 5/8".

The conformation was excellent particularly in the hind quarters referring to rumps and round sections. Loins were good but not outstanding, rib and chucks about the same.

They were carrying a minimum finish for the grade, the rump area being particularly light in finish which is probably a good characteristic, interior finish was slight.

The quality was not exceptional, being somewhat darker than we like to see and not as firm as other cattle killed at the same time. This was probably due to the green chopped alfalfa the cattle had been fed as roughage.

The rib eye in some of the large carcasses averaged 6" x 3", something one rarely sees. Swifts were highly pleased with

the saleability of the carcasses, the heaviest having a maximum of ½" fat covering which is very little in relation to the lean which was present.

"A very excellent group of steers," Mr. Seals reports. "What do Albertans feed their cattle? I can hardly believe the scenery and mountain air are responsible for this rate of gain."

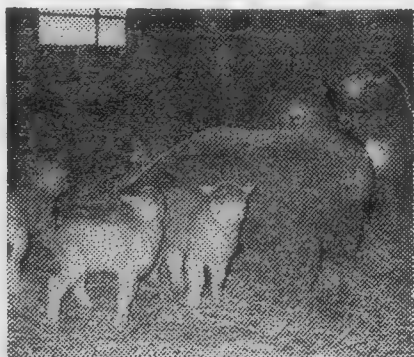
Farm delegates to the Home and School convention in Edmonton last spring were told



that attendance at their local meetings were a "must". We were particularly impressed with the comments of Sidney Katz, an editor of McLean's Magazine, who declared that never before in history has there been a wider gulf between parents and their children.

He agreed that farm people, especially, often find it difficult to attend their Home and School meetings, but that it provided the means whereby a better understanding is achieved between parents and teachers. If the programs are found to be unsatisfactory, parents are thereby able to bring forth constructive ideas and thus enrich the programs. It also provides one of the few means a parent has to keep in accurate touch with the progress of a child at school.

"If farmers could keep their livestock in dry housing units, veterinarians would soon be out



of business," declares one stockman. In following up his comments we hear that several re-

cent outbreaks of disease have been blamed ultimately on the result of dampness in barns.

Another farmer put it this way: "If a farmer sits on the bedding in the calf barn and finds the seat of his pants damp, he's inviting trouble!" The shocking figures of calf losses could be cut to almost nil if they were kept dry."

Any farmer is aware that hogs cannot tolerate dampness, and while sheep can take the bitterest cold, they soon fall victim to pneumonia if they get wet. Farmers have also found out that disease germs are just waiting to wipe out the poultry flock that is housed in damp quarters.

Farmers often tell us that they are quite aware that dampness breeds disease, and can wipe out their profits as fast as anything they know. We see an increasing number of stockmen, when erecting a new farm building or re-modelling the old, giving first consideration to the measures to be taken against fighting dampness.

WE ran across a handy rule of thumb for measuring a cow's value to his owner. This guide was worked out by the extension dairymen of Purdue University who noticed that dairymen are not always in agreement about the culling of their cows. Many cull harder on type than on production.

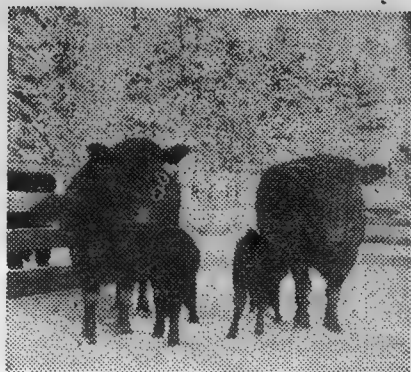
They suggest that a cow should produce 10 times her body weight in milk annually on twice-a-day milkings for a 305-day period. The cow that doesn't do this, in their estimation, is not paying market prices for her feed and labor involved.



The extension service in Vermont vouches for the fact that when a bull was slaughtered, the following hardware was found in his stomach:

A set of gold bridgework, half an innertube, two plastic bags, nine pennies, a rubber doll, a toy wristwatch, a fishing spinner, five clothespins, six can lids, a four-inch stack of bobby pins, 24 bottle caps, two earrings, two hypodermic needles, two cart-ridges, two rubber heels, five coffee can bands, one keychain, a broken pop bottle, some safety pins, a gold watch band and 16 nails!

We know of cattlemen who have read such reports and then seemed to detect signs of internal distress within their own herd. Sometimes, a valuable



animal is even rushed to the butchers. One breeder discovered his \$700 heifer kicking at her stomach and showing all the signs of hardware disease. Although advised to market her at once, he watched her through the night and then decided to talk it over with her former owner.

"I suspect your heifer is only objecting to her unborn calf. Some of these highly-bred animals seem more sensitive to any discomfort."

This experienced stockman turned out to be right. The same symptoms appeared with her second calf, but after that she gradually accepted the discomforts of motherhood.

A local swine breeder told us the other day that he noticed lameness and swollen joints in



one of his animals, and was surprised to hear from his veterinarian that the hog may have been suffering from Bang's disease — an ailment that most hog men leave for the dairymen to worry about. However, although the veterinarian is often able to detect the disease in swine simply by examination, only a blood test will provide positive diagnosis.

This has caused our swine breeding friend to take a second look at his stock, because a boar that has become a star boarder, while sows fail to produce litters, could very well be infected with Bangs.

Ran into Charlie Leech, Secretary of the Canadian Hereford Association, the other day and he was saying that there are still quite a few people who don't know about the new address of the Association headquarters. He suggested that anyone who has got out of touch and feeling a little lost or displaced can get back in touch with fellow breeders by calling in at the Canadian Hereford Association, 1706 - 1st Street South East, Calgary.

LANDRACE BREED DISTRIBUTED AGAIN

A CHANCE draw held this fall at Lacombe, Alta., decided the new owners of 39 breeding groups and 53 boars of the Lacombe breed.

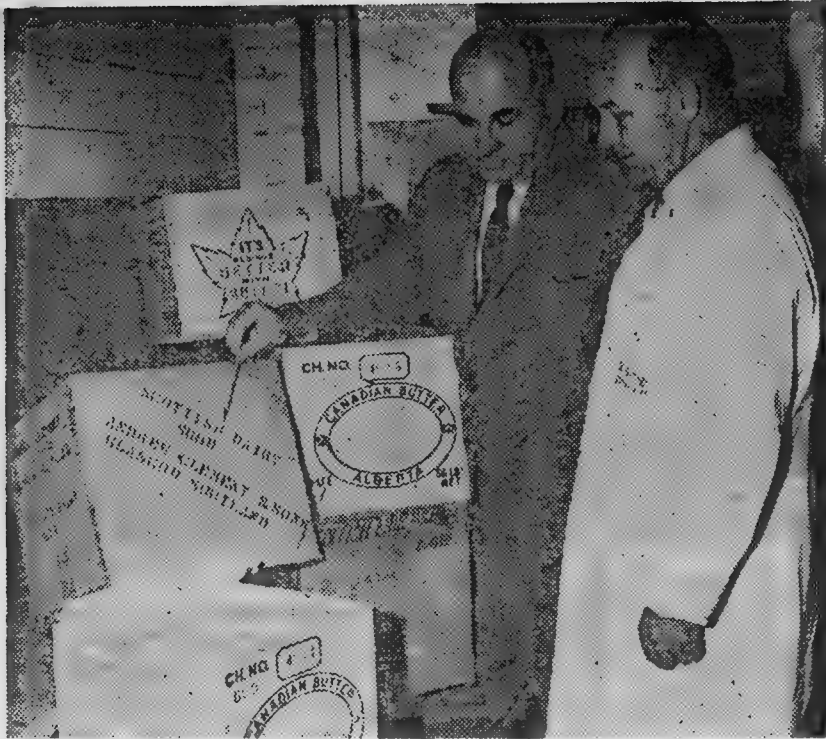
11 breeding groups went to Alberta; five to Saskatchewan; 12 to Manitoba; and 11 to Ontario. Each breeding group consists of three females and a boar.

The Lacombe breed is the result of a hybridization and se-

lection program initiated by the department in 1947, which combined the blood of the Danish Landrace, the Chester White, and the Berkshire breeds.

THE PEAK AND TROUGH

THE highest price ever received for Canadian wheat was \$4.02 a bushel for a small lot sold by the Canadian Wheat Board in 1920. The lowest price was registered in 1932 when No. 1 Northern was quoted at 19½ cents a bushel.



Alberta Govt. Photo.

Alberta Butter for Scotch Show

SIX Alberta creamery butter exhibits are on their way to the 1960 Scottish Dairy Show to be held in Glasgow, February 16-19. Earlier this year a sample entered by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton, was awarded the Andrew Clement Trophy for the best butter in the 1959 show. The winning sample received 99½ points of 100 in besting entries from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other points in the Commonwealth. The current Alberta entries were shipped from Edmonton, November 12. Included are six 56-pound boxes comprising: salted—Northern

Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton; Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Sedgewick; Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Red Deer; and unsalted—Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton; Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Barrhead, and Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Red Deer. The shipment is under the auspices of the Dairy Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Shown inspecting the butter before it left Edmonton by refrigerated truck for Montreal and loading onto the S. S. Lismofia are, left to right; Alberta Dairy Commissioner D. H. McCallum and K. S. Anderson, dairy inspector.

SILT CONTROL IMPORTANT

LARGE-SCALE irrigation dams and farm-size watering ponds can be saved from silting by erosion control in the drainage basin, according to Bob Milligan, Saskatchewan irrigation specialist.

All sizes of dams are in danger of having the capacity of storage basins reduced by the settling of tiny soil particles out of the water. This is a gradual process and is hardly noticed until the damage is done.

Once a dam has silted in another dam must be built to assure a water supply, usually on a poorer collection site. Good erosion control will make this unnecessary. In addition, silt suspected in drinking water is not desirable for stock watering.

Silting of dams can largely be prevented by stopping gully erosion. Seeding natural water courses permanently to grass will not only stop silt washing, but will provide an extra source of hay. A good trash cover will greatly lessen snow and soil blowing. Seeding field edges and coulees with tall grass will hold snow to feed reservoirs.

Sometimes silting of a farm dam is caused by water coming

from that part of the drainage basin on a neighbor's land. In that case, Mr. Milligan suggests the neighbors get together to find a means of maintaining trash on cultivated fields, or planting grass in necessary places.

Mr. Milligan says farmers within a drainage basin should accept responsibility for the silting of dams.

Erosion control can keep dams fully operating.

NOT FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

APPROXIMATELY ten per cent of the boars slaughtered at packing plants are condemned by Federal Meat Inspectors as unsuitable for human consumption because of objectionable odors. All condemned carcasses are designated for fertilizer and tankage use only. They carry no market value to the seller because of high processing costs. The farmer receives no payment for these condemned carcasses.

Hog producers should stage these boars and keep them on the farm for about two months before shipping to market. This procedure should apply especially where younger and lighter boars are to be marketed.

Time is Money

...save both at... **MY BANK**



You'll like Saving at the

BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817



Mount Royal College SPRING SEMESTER

Commences FEBRUARY 1, 1960

GRADE XII

You can obtain up to 20 credits in Grade XII subjects in this semester. The full year's course is given in all Grade XII subjects, with Final Examinations in June.

RESIDENCE ACCOMMODATION

A limited number of out-of-town students can be accommodated at the College Residences. There they enjoy modern residences and dining-room facilities, supervised study periods, and the athletic facilities of the Dr. G. D. Stanley Gymnasium.

Mount Royal College
CALGARY, ALBERTA

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

The REGISTRAR, MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE,
7th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your illustrated prospectus and details of the Semester System and how I can secure the necessary High School credits.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

GRADE _____ CREDITS REQUIRED _____



U.K. Inf. Photo
Holding the "Golden Plough" trophy is World Champion ploughman Laurence Macmillan, of Dundonald, Belfast. Thousands of spectators from many countries watched him run up a total of 1,106 points. One other Irishman won the world championship three times in a row in the years since the competitions started in 1953.



U.K. Inf. Photo
Runner-up to the World's champion was Canadian Charles Bonney, here seen with his Fordson "Power Major" tractor and plough after finishing his first day of work through the stubble field. Just to the right is Mrs. Bonney who was watching her husband's progress very closely. He piled up a total of 1,096 points.

Farm is in the heart of what used to be the big flax growing area, but is now well stocked with cattle and sheep, grain and potatoes. The land is undulating and remarkably dry, even in the wet winter season, due to the stony subsoil. The average depth of the top soil is five to ten inches and a light to me-

spectators is increasing, and it is expected that both should increase still further for the eighth World Championships which will be held near Rome, Italy, next October.

To become familiar with local conditions, the contestants were permitted to practise on similar

World Leaders in Ploughing

CANADIAN ploughmen brought home the bacon from the World Ploughing championships in Northern Ireland this year. Although they didn't win the top prize, they did win both second and third awards.

The World Championship went to Lawrence Macmillan, of Dundonald, Belfast, who scored 1,106 points to win the "Golden Plough". Closely behind to become runner-up was Charles Bonney, of Princeton, Ontario, with a total of 1,096 points. Carl Willis, of Cornwall, Prince Edward Island, was in third position with 1,087 points.

Canada did well in the competitions considering that 16 countries were represented and 30 of the world's best ploughmen

were competing. But perhaps it is not surprising, since this country has always been interested in such competitions and held the first World Contest in Canada in 1953. The winner was a Canadian with a Norwegian farmer runner-up. Since then, the World Contest has been held in the Irish Republic, Sweden, Britain, U.S.A. and Germany. Three times in succession the "Golden Plough" was won by Northern Irishman Hugh Barr, once by a Dutchman and once by an Englishman.

This year, on October 8th and 9th, the contests were held at Lime Park farm, near the quaint little village of Armoy beside the river Bush in the rolling countryside in County Antrim, Northern Ireland. Lime Park

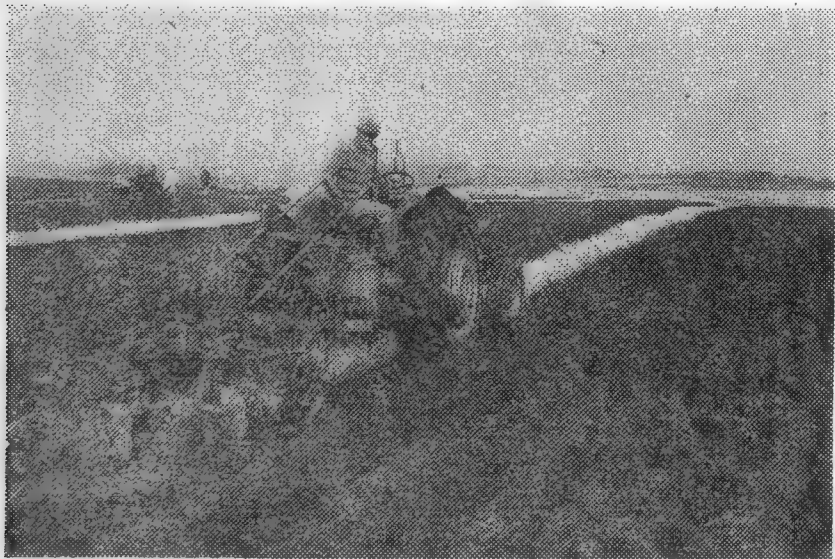
dium loam in texture. The ploughing land for the contest is chosen from the most level area.

On the first day of the contest, contestants ploughed stubble land using full digger-type ploughs to a depth of eight inches. They were allowed two-and-a-half hours apiece to plough about half an acre. On the second day they ploughed a similar area of grassland to a depth of six inches using semi-digger ploughs.

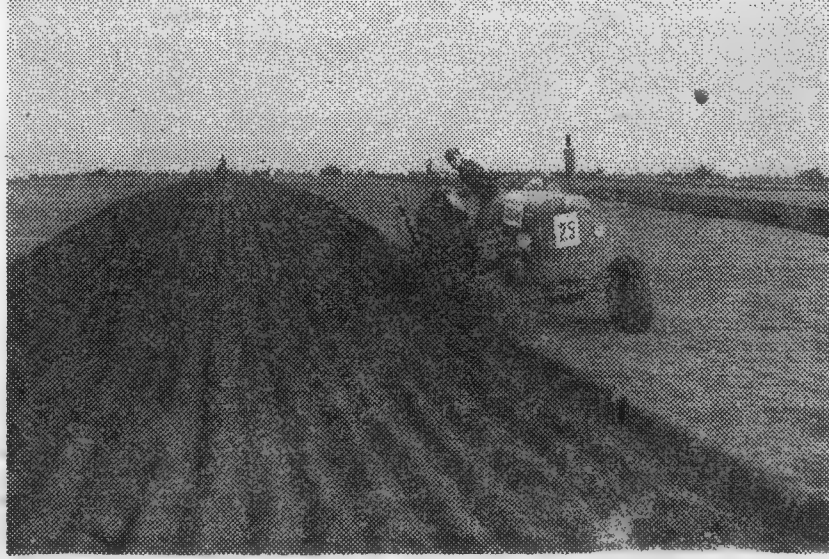
The farm itself is located in a rich farming area and is owned by Mr. James Craig. By the time the championships were ready to start, a large crowd of spectators had gathered, many of whom were from overseas. Actually, both the number of competitors and the number of

land on a neighboring farm a few days beforehand.

As is customary, at the end of each World Ploughing competition, a Cairn of Peace is erected and commemorated at the site. From 16 masts spaced around the cairn flew the flags of the 16 participating countries, plus a mast with the official flag of the World Ploughing Organization. The monument itself is constructed from 16 slabs of stone... each slab having come from one of the participating countries and engraved with that country's name. They are from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Britain, Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia and Northern Ireland.



U.K. Inf. Photo
Here is the new world's champion ploughman — Laurence Macmillan — in action. He used a Fordson Major Tractor and a Bansome plough, and in this photo, he is working over the stubble field in the first day of the contest.



U.K. Inf. Photo
Holding third place in the world contests was another Canadian, Carl Willis, of Cornwall, P.E.I., with a total of 1,087 points. He is seen here ploughing grassland on the second day of the contests. Next year, the Eighth World Championships will be held near Rome, Italy, in October.

... Pellets ...

NEARLY 90 per cent of the food produced on this continent, today, undergoes processing of some kind before it reaches the consumer.

EGGs will remain at top quality all week in an egg holding room where the temperature is maintained at 60 degrees and humidity at 80%.

CHRISTMAS trees, as such, were introduced into America by German Moravian settlers in Pennsylvania about the year 1700.

THE first collection of Christmas carols was printed in English in 1521.

CONTRACT for construction of a grain drying and storage plant at Mellort, Sask., Federal Experimental Farm, has been awarded and the building will be of rigid steel set on reinforced concrete floor, 50 feet by 80 feet.

THE Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has granted \$300.00 to the field husbandry department of the University of Saskatchewan; the money will be used to buy books on agronomy.

GEOORGIA, which most of us picture as a cotton state, realizes more than twice as much money annually from the sale of tree products as it does from cotton.

POUULTY culling should be done at night with the aid of a flashlight in order not to unnecessarily disturb the flock.

AGRICULTURE research at the University of Saskatchewan has been aided by a gift of \$4,000.00 from the Brewing and Malting Barley Institute, Winnipeg.

THE motorist seems to be paying his share of the taxes. He shelled out nearly half a million dollars in registration fees and gas taxes in 1958, and \$134,000,000.00 more in sales and excise tax on new cars and trucks.

ONLY five people per square mile occupy Canada, which with an area of 3.8 million square miles is the second largest country in the world. The U.S. averages about 50 persons to the square mile.

PLOWING championships this year, at Brantford, Ontario, went down to 5th place before a Westerner showed; Don Brownridge, of Portage la Prairie. The champion was Bob Timbers, of Mt. Albert, Ont.

THE Peterborough Examiner says Canada has the dubious honour of being one of the best-fed, worst-read countries in the world. According to statistics recently collected we read fewer books per capita than any civilized country except the U.S.

THE most seriously affected part of Manitoba, from bad fall weather, appears to be east of the Red River, where most of the flax and about a third of the wheat, barley and oats remain unthreshed.

MINCE pies became a part of the Christmas feast towards the end of the sixteenth century, in Britain, and plum pudding apparently didn't come along until about 100 years later.

SASKATCHEWAN has 749 4-H clubs.

IN the last eleven months Britain has imported 127,000 long tons of wheat from Russia compared with imports from that country of 54,000 tons in 1958.

NEXT year Irish wheat farmers will get a guaranteed price of \$2.20 per bushel for wheat; the same price as last year; and the price is based on delivery to the farmer's nearest railway point.

"HARNESSING the South Saskatchewan," a 25-page booklet summarizing all aspects of the South Saskatchewan River Project, is available for public distribution: Dept. of Travel and Information, Legislative Annex, Regina, Sask.

CHRISTMAS CARDS which have reached proportions now which threaten to seriously disrupt the mail service can be traced back to 1842 when they first appeared in Britain.

SANTA CLAUS, as he is pictured today, stems from a picture by a German-born American cartoonist, Thomas Tait, who used a plump, genial bearded character as Santa Claus in a Civil War picture in 1863.

A WORLD census of agriculture will be sponsored in 1960 by United Nations and will seek information of every kind of basic factor concerned with farming, from the land itself to the number of bees and silkworms.

THIRTY-THREE per cent of the produce sold from farms in Canada last year was marketed through farmer co-operatives.

CANADIAN rapeseed production this year is about 160 million pounds which is a drop of nearly 60% compared to 1958 production. Acreage in 1959 was only about one-third of 1958.

THE mistletoe was used as a symbol of hope and peace by the Romans. Probably our custom of kissing under the mistletoe came from the ancient custom of enemies meeting beneath it, declaring peace, and kissing each other.

NEARLY 90 per cent of the eggs raised are sold retail in the shell.

THE Japanese Food Agency has contracted to purchase 7,500 metric tons of Russian wheat. Tokyo trade officials are said to have made the decision to buy Russian wheat because of Japan's unfavorable trade balance with Canada.

THE use of candles on Christmas trees is credited to Martin Luther when he put candles on a tree to illustrate the stars he saw in the sky while walking at night.

GRAIN drying equipment is an ever-increasing source of interest to farmers whose grain lies unharvested and snow-covered this year.

WESTERN pipe lines last year carried 272,815,448 barrels of crude oil to U.S. and Eastern Canada markets.

CANADA at the end of 1957 had 31,292 schools of all types, nearly 4 million pupils, and 151,839 teachers; and the estimated expenditure on elementary and secondary education was \$778,000,000.00.

TWO blind brothers in Buckinghamshire, England, operate their own 10-acre small-holdings, raising pigs, poultry and turkeys. One of the brothers was the first blind student at the Institute of Agriculture and succeeded in obtaining his certificate in agriculture there.

TUNNELS to divert the water at the South Saskatchewan River dam will each be of reinforced concrete, 20 feet in diameter (large enough to accommodate a train). They will be over 4,000 feet long and there will be five of them.

FULL-BLOODED Canadian Indians, because of their straight black hair and beardless faces, are considered to be of Asiatic origin.

QUEBEC has almost as many pulp and paper mills as all the rest of Canada together.

THE Experimental Farm at Swift Current receives many letters each year inquiring about the usefulness of commercial fertilizers and barnyard manure. Information on these, in regard to range pasture, may be obtained from your nearest Experimental Farm.

MANITOBA acreage of sunflower crops last year was about 20,000 acres under 1958.

MANITOBA biologists this year were attempting to obtain one wing of every sharp-tail grouse shot by hunters, in a program designed to estimate the number of young birds produced in the season.

ONE-HALF of the area of Canada is wooded and is suited to only that

kind of growth. From these woods, exports totalling three times the value of animal and animal products exports, are made.

A STUDY of 72 years of rainfall records at Swift Current shows that a series of above-average rainfall years is followed by an equally long period when rainfall is less than average. This cycle pattern runs from 9 to 12 years.

IT is estimated that about 70 per cent of Edmonton's daily milk supply is handled by bulk tank. 300 of the 471 licensed milk producers of the area have installed farm bulk tanks.

OVER 5 million bushels of grain were cleaned in Alberta municipal grain cleaning plants this year, or about one-third of the grain sown in the province.

IN Britain milk is being treated with ultrasonic vibrations before freezing. It is said that milk frozen in this way will remain fresh for 18 months, with no change from its original form, when thawed.

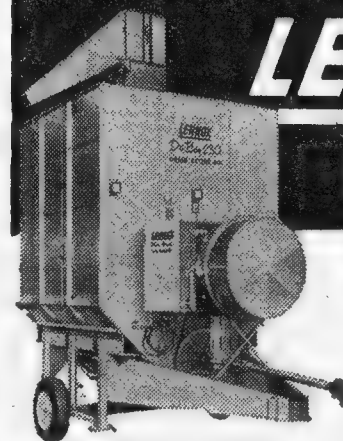
AGRICULTURE uses more petroleum than any other U.S. industry, almost 15 billion gallons a year.

THE average U.S. consumption per person of fluid milk was 345 pounds in 1958; in Canada it ran from 498 pounds per person, in Saskatchewan, to about 300 in Nova Scotia.

IN 1957, the last year with available figures, the automobile insurance companies in Canada lost a total of \$57,000,000 despite substantial premium increases.

SEVENTY PER CENT more cheese is being eaten in the world now than before World War II. 1958 production was about three million tons in 30 countries with available figures. Norwegians, Swiss, and the French are the leading cheese eaters in that order.

DRY YOUR GRAIN WITH THE **LENNOX** Dri Boy 230



... for bigger profits

The LENNOX DRI-BOY 230 gives you the most efficient grain drying available. It costs you less to do this all important job with a LENNOX DRI-BOY 230 because it is scientifically designed to remove moisture faster! YOU SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY in drying your grain.

ASK ABOUT THE LENNOX DRI-BOY 230 GUARANTEE AND OTHER BIG ADVANTAGES.

- Complete combustion LP gas Blue Magic Burner.
- Most efficient recirculation design.
- Big 30" fan with certified performance. Powered by electric motor or P. T. O.
- Even temperature in drying bin with fan downstream from heat giving thorough mixing of heat and air.
- Modulating burner adjusts size of fire for best drying conditions regardless of outside temperature changes.
- Bucket elevator for gentle handling of grain.

SEE THE DEALER BELOW RIGHT AWAY...

CALGARY FARM MACHINERY LTD.

507 - Second Street East

CALGARY, Alberta

the NU-WAY
Fully Automatic
• PROVEN
• LOWEST
• COST

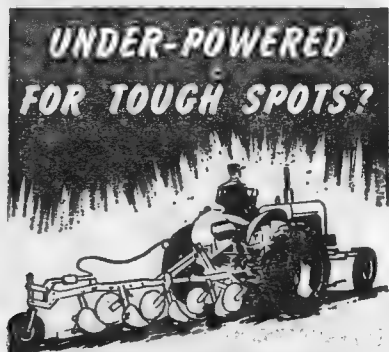
CATTLE OILER

Huge Rope Cable! Chain Encased!
LIFETIME SERVICE!

Write for literature.
Distributed in Canada by —
McCLELLAND VETERINARY SUPPLIES
611 - 8th Ave. S.E. CALGARY, Alta.

EAR NOISES relieved!

...thousands reported.
Wonderful relief from years of suffering from miserable ear noises and poor hearing caused by catarrhal (excess fluid mucus) conditions of the head! That's what these folks (many past 70) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT during the past 22 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. NOTHING TO WEAR. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear—but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days—worse on bad days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or others. You, too, may enjoy wonderful relief if your poor hearing or ear noises are caused by catarrhal conditions of the head and when the treatment is used as needed. Write TODAY for PROOF OF RELIEF and 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.
The Elmo Co., Dept. FFR9, Davenport, Iowa



HAVE YOUR DEALER INSTALL M&W add-POW'R BIGGER LIGHTWEIGHT PISTONS AND SLEEVES

M & W add-POW'R pistons and sleeves will add 3 to 12 more horsepower to your present tractor—cut fuel and repair bills. M & W get this extra power by increasing the diameter of the piston, and by using lightweight aluminum alloy.

Offset pins and chrome rings give longer wear. Sets are individually matched and balanced to reduce vibration for safe extra power that even an old tractor can handle.

GET THIS FREE BOOKLET

Write for a free copy of "Lasting Power"—a booklet describing how to update and extend the work range of your tractor.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Box 53, Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Box 1184, Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA & BRITISH COLUMBIA:
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Box 251, Calgary, Alta.



Dominion Dept. of Agr. Photo.

This looks like a fine stalk of thistles and so it is; but not the kind you plough under. This is a safflower plant, the new, successful crop of the southern parts of the Prairie Provinces. In the inset is the safflower seed.

Has Safflower been a success

THE farmers in Alberta who diverted 15,000 dry-land acres from wheat to safflower in 1957 found a ready market for their crop. They were pioneering a new industry in Western Canada though the crop had been introduced during the drought of the thirties in the hope that it might find a place in the dry areas. Tests conducted by the Department had shown that it was best suited to southern Alberta.

The safflower plant is a bushy annual thistle. It grows to a height of 20 to 36 inches and branches freely, depending upon the moisture condition and the spacing of the plant. All branches terminate in one or more flowering heads 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The seeds which somewhat resemble white sunflower seeds are as large or larger than barley kernels and weigh from 30 - 40 pounds per bushel.

Safflower has appealed to farmers who wish to divert acreage from wheat and other cereals since it fits into local crop rotations in the same way as any full season spring planted crop. It is easily handled with ordinary mechanical equipment and seedbed preparation and seeding are similar to those in use for spring grains. Many crops in Alberta in 1958 were harvested by straight combining. This can be done after the harvesting of all other crops as safflower is very resistant to shattering and lodging. A good crop of safflower seed contains about a third oil plus a feed

supplement rich in protein. Safflower oil is prized by the paint industry because of its colorless properties and because it will not yellow with age.

Safflower has been tested at the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, for several years in comparison with flax. The variety Indian produced an average of over 1,700 pounds of seed per acre in experimental plots on dry-land throughout the period 1952-57. Flax yields averaged a little better than 800 pounds. Results from the first commercial crop in 1957 varied widely from 200 to 1,200 pounds per acre. However, encouraged by the ready market for this crop, the acreage increased in 1958 to 18,000 acres in Alberta and 27,000 acres in southwestern Saskatchewan. The contract price of 2½ cents a pound paid farmers in 1957 was raised to 2¾ cents for the 1958 crop. Farmers growing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat per acre at \$1.30 per bushel would receive \$26.00 per acre. At 2¾ cents per pound for safflower, they would have to produce 950 pounds per acre to equal this.

With the introduction of a new crop some adjustments in agronomic practices will always be required before its potential value is established. Growers can improve on these with experience. Some of the poor yields in the 1957 crop were the result of late seeding as safflower requires the whole season to mature. In addition, in a number of fields the stands were too thin resulting in severe

competition with weeds. Growth at first is slow and clean stands may be difficult to obtain. The average yield per acre in 1958 was about 560 pounds as compared with 450 pounds the previous year. It is obvious that considerable improvement must still be made in the culture of the crop. Seed of good germination should be planted at about 30 pounds per acre on clean summerfallow.

Safflower has considerable drought resistance, yet it benefits greatly from soil moisture for germination and growth. Low relative humidity during the latter part of the flowering season is essential for good seed set and high oil content. Fall irrigation, where possible, would supply moisture early in the season when it is most needed and give increased yields.

The crops in 1957 and 1958 were grown under contract and most of the seed was marketed in Japan. While it is still advisable to make prior arrangements for marketing, the opening of an oilseed processing plant at Lethbridge will provide a local market.

In addition to the work at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a new breeding and improvement program is in progress at Lethbridge designed to provide more desirable varieties for both dry-land and irrigated production. Safflower will continue on the road to success with the increase in our knowledge on cultural practices and with the advent of higher yielding varieties.

— (An article from Research for Farmers, by Dr. W. G. McGregor of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

WEEDS OR WHEAT

THERE'S obviously much more profit to raising wheat than to raising weeds. Manitoba researchers at the university in Winnipeg have made a careful study of crop losses due to weeds and now have come to the conclusion that losses due to weeds, costs over \$35,000,000 each year... or \$5.50 per seeded acre. They add hopefully that two-thirds of this loss can be avoided by proper spraying practices.

RUSSIA PLANTS TREE IN OTTAWA

THE planting of a Siberian crab apple tree at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, this year, was the occasion for expressions of goodwill towards Canada by the Soviet Ambassador.

The envoy donated the tree, flown in from Moscow, as a replacement for the famous berried crab, malus baccata, which stood for approximately 60 years in front of the administration block now known as the Saunders Building.

RATS GO WEST

NORMALLY in the fall occasionally rats appear 15 to 20 miles in from the Saskatchewan border, seeking shelter under farm buildings. However, this year an unusual number of individual rats are appearing further inland, states D. Stelfox, Alberta Department of Agriculture. It may indicate that increased numbers took summer harborage in the fields and are now looking for winter quarters. If farmers are forced to leave grain unthreshed, more widespread infestations may be expected.

Residents, all along the border area, should take special precautions to inspect and bait possible rat harborage says Mr. Stelfox. Feed stacks especially should be baited at the time they are made. Poison supplies are available, free of charge, from local Rat Control Officers, Municipal, and Department of Agriculture offices.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMPORTANT VARIETIES OF WHEAT SEEDED IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1959



Thatcher Still Top Wheat In West

Thatcher is still tops with prairie farmers. The annual survey made by the Searle Grain Company on distribution of wheat varieties shows a further slight increase in 1959 of two leading varieties... Thatcher and Selkirk.

Thatcher still accounted for more of the 1959 wheat acreage (49%) than any other single variety. Selkirk held second place with 30.5% of the acreage with 30% last year. Chinook had 4.2% of the acreage; Rescue, 3.2%; Saunders, 1.8%, and Lee with 1.2%. All Durum wheat varieties accounted for only 5.1% of the total wheat acreage.

The leading variety in each province with last year's percentage in brackets was as follows: ALBERTA, Thatcher, 61.9% (60.3%); SASKATCHEWAN, Thatcher, 51.4% (49.9%); and MANITOBA, Selkirk, 90.7% (88.7%).

COYOTE KILLING PROGRAM ON

A POISON-BAIT program designed to control coyote populations in 15 rural municipalities in Manitoba should be underway.

The plan will be put into operation, on a voluntary basis, in the municipalities where coyotes have caused a problem among sheep and poultry raisers.

NITROGEN AND BROME GRASS

HIGHER yields of brome grass seed and hay can be obtained from saline soils in west central and north western Saskatchewan, through the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, states the Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask.

Those plots receiving 240 lbs. per acre of ammonium nitrate in the fall yielded an average of 292 lbs. of seed and 1,191 lbs. of dried hay more per acre than the unfertilized plots. The average yield on unfertilized plots was 88 pounds per acre of seed and 944 pounds of dry hay.

However, taking into con-

sideration the price of the fertilizer, the most profitable yields were obtained from plots receiving 120 lbs. of the fertilizer.

Seed yields from plots with fertilizers applied in the fall were higher than those from spring applications. The hay yields from both were similar.

Phosphate did not significantly influence either seed or hay yields.

There is a considerable acreage of farmland in west central and north western Saskatchewan classed as saline which would benefit from nitrogenous fertilizers.

CREDIT UNIONS — BIG BUSINESS

CREDIT Unions have become a multi-million-dollar business in Canada and expansion continues.

There were 4,436 chartered credit unions, of which 4,197 reported a membership of 2,212,000.

Assets increased 19 per cent to reach a new high of more than \$1 billion at the end of 1958.

Loans made to members of all credit unions were \$394 million.

Savings, the sum total of shares and deposits were \$936 million and represented 93 per cent of the total liabilities. The average savings per credit union were \$342.

Rural credit unions accounted for 38 per cent of all unions. Occupational the fastest growing type, claimed 32 per cent. Urban and other types of credit unions make up the balance.

MORE CATTLE

THE number of cattle in the United States increased from January, 1958, to January, 1959, by three and a half million head; mostly in young beef stock.

NEW SHEEP STOCK

AS part of a program aimed at spurring Canada's lagging sheep industry, a breeding flock of 24 North County Cheviot ewes and a ram have been moved onto the Ontario Department of Agriculture's demonstration farm at New Liskard.

The sheep were from the Normandin, Quebec, demonstration flock.

PURE WATER

A KANSAS engineer claims to have developed a home water purifier which will make the water from creeks, ponds, sloughs or dug-outs acceptable for domestic and livestock use. The device, he says, will be of particular value to dairy men who have difficulty in maintaining a Grade A rating.

FOR ANIMALS
SUFFERING
THE SEVERE STRESS
OF WINTER STORM
CONDITIONS — IN NEED
OF A FAST-ACTING
MEDICINAL RESTORATIVE

Dr. Bell's

Veterinary Medical Wonder

DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

JUNE PASTURE NOURISHMENT
IN JANUARY

- *NATURALLY PALATABLE
- *ABSORPTIVE
- *HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE

USE D.M.B.P. FOR:

- *FEEDLOT-CATTLE OR SHEEP
- *DAIRY-HERDS *HORSES
- *PIGS *POULTRY

BOTH D.M.B.P. & BETALASSES

Available year round!
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER
OR
CANADIAN
SUGAR FACTORIES
LIMITED
RAYMOND — TABER
PICTURE BUTTE
ALBERTA

BETALASSES THE SUGAR RATION

A CONCENTRATED SYRUP — 50% SUGAR PLUS MINERAL SALTS
MAKES DRY FODDER PALATABLE TO YOUR HERDS.

- *AIDS ASSIMILATION
- *INCREASES APPETITES
- *DEVELOPS YOUNG STOCK
- *INCREASES MILK YIELDS
- *ASSURES FASTER FINISHING



THE services of CO-OPS are expanding. UNITED STATES' farmers purchased 20% of their gasoline and fuel oil through their co-operatives in 1957. In 1950, just seven years earlier, they purchased only 16% from co-ops.

The 1959 GRAIN HARVEST in the midlands of ENGLAND were the earliest in living memory, combines being at work on July 7th in 100 acres of Pioneer Barley growing on Bottesford airfield near Newark. This crop was sown in about the third week of September the previous fall.

Even the WHEAT FARMERS of MOROCCO are getting a SUBSIDY. They get a fixed price of the equivalent of \$2.14 for soft wheat and a guaranteed price for Durum wheat of \$2.53 the 1959 crop. These are the same rates as in the previous year.

BARTER appears to be good business between the AMERICANS. MEXICO had made a deal to exchange \$200,000 worth of COTTON and \$572,000 worth of SUGAR for 5,000 tons of NEWSPRINT from CHILE.

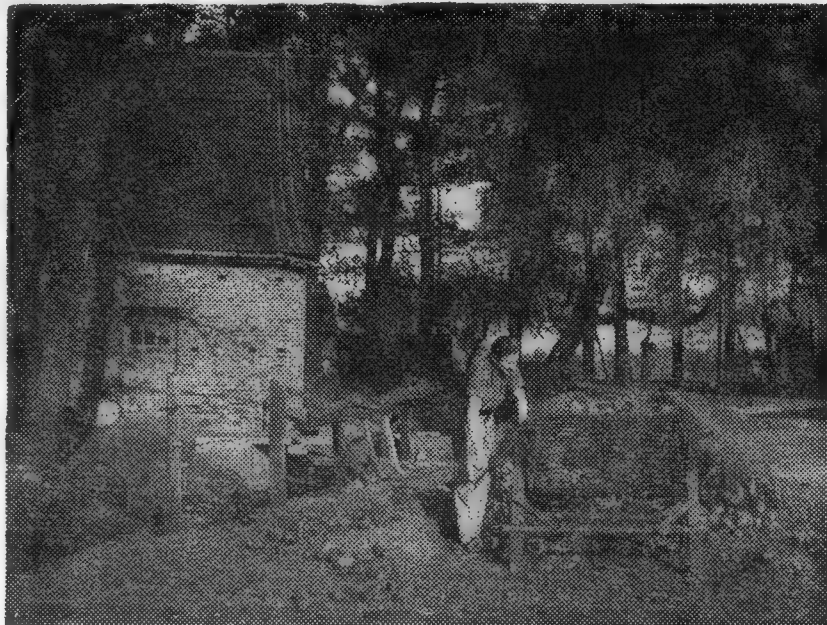
Even though a world surplus of SUGAR seems to be developing, YUGOSLAVIA is now planning to up its own production. Sugar mills in that coun-

try now have an aggregate capacity to produce about 250,000 metric tons annually.

CANADA is boosting LIQUID LARD SHIPMENTS to the UNITED KINGDOM. By ship-

shipments of lard to Britain jumped from 90,000 pounds the previous year to two million pounds. The actual shipping is done in railroad tank cars.

The benefits of MILK and



In this age of refrigerators, deep freezes and canned goods, the practice of storing vegetables under a mound of earth isn't as popular in Canada as it used to be. However, it is still used a great deal in other parts of the world. to store both animal and human food. This German farmer is cleaning the excess dirt from turnips taken from such a mound. He puts them in an iron cage and cranks the wheel to make the cage rotate and shake off the dirt.

ping in liquid form, packing and shipping costs are lower and unloading is simplified. In the first quarter of 1959, Canadian

plenty of it are being encouraged in AFRICA. A new MILK PASTEURIZING PLANT has been opened by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries in NAIROBI, and has been described by the press as one of the finest milk-processing plants in the whole of the African continent.

CANADIANS have cut down on their MEAT CONSUMPTION by the start of 1959. In 1958 we ate an average of 133.3 pounds of meat per person per year, which is a drop of 3% below the rate for 1957. The drop was mainly due to a lower consumption of beef and veal.

The WORKERS on farms in ENGLAND AND WALES seem to be getting younger. A government survey last spring showed that although there had been a decrease in the previous year of 5,600 men workers on farms, at the same time there had been an increase of 2,800 in youths under 18 years old.

One person's unfortunate loss is often another person's gain. Because of LACK OF RAIN, the GRAIN CROP of TURKEY was down about 50 million bushels, and instead of Turkey

again being a wheat exporter, she will probably be importing wheat this year. Last season's crop not only had below average rainfall, but it was uneven and untimely in distribution.

The formation of COFFEE PLANTERS' CO-OPERATIVES is a new development in the BELGIAN CONGO. Five co-operatives with about 20,000 members hope to guarantee coffee sales at a fair price and to raise the producer's standard of living. Three of the co-ops are in rural areas and two are in mining centres.

Under its "AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM" CUBA hopes to develop FARM UNITS large enough for mechanization, which will provide the basis for production and consumption co-operatives in each territorial unit. Agricultural DIVERSIFICATION will be an objective and large-scale IRRIGATION is being planned.

The UNITED NATIONS' Special Fund for Economic Development will finance FIVE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS.

The five, with an aggregate budget of \$1.5 million, include: a \$305,000 survey of the Volta River flood plain in GHANA; a \$245,000 pilot project in the development of ground-water supplies in GREECE; a \$320,000 pilot project in watershed management in ISRAEL; a \$300,000 pilot project in drainage practices; and a \$265,000 aerial soil survey in the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

There are now close to 260 GALLOWAY CATTLE HERDS in ENGLAND and WALES, and another 450 in SCOTLAND. Herd book entries in 1959 were 4,392... which is nearly double what they were in 1955, and membership in the breed society over the same period has risen from 475 to 740.

Not a single bushel of WHEAT nor bag of FLOUR has been exported by the UNITED STATES without SUBSIDY since 1954, so said Sir John Teasdale, Chairman of the AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD. He said that well-meaning intentions announced at the front door of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are not being carried out at the tradesmen's entrance where dumping of farm surpluses is organized with every conceivable device.

This is the "year of the LOCUST" in the MIDDLE EAST. A "maximum scale" campaign has been prepared to hold off the locust in the ARABIAN PENINSULA during this season. Many swarms have already reached the peninsula, and the threat of further locust invasions from Africa is so imminent that the Desert Locust Control organization has made preparations for a campaign on the maximum scale possible.

Straight from the D.E.W. Line
GENUINE ARCTIC
SLEEPING BAGS

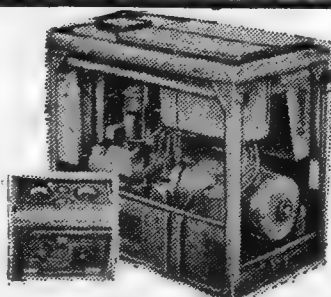
On-the-spot purchase brings you these Woods 3-star and Northern Arctic sub-zero sleeping bags at less than half the original cost. Filled with 100% thick, fluffy, ever-live waterfall down. Completely cleaned and sterilized like new.

Regular Value, \$108.00
SALE, JUST **\$49.95**

LIGHTING
PLANT **2750**
WATT

115 Volt AC, 60 cycle, 1 or 3 phase, 1,800 R.P.M., 12.2 amps. Low speed, water-cooled, 2-cylinder Engine, crank start. Unit is fully enclosed and includes control panel with circuit breaker, voltage control, voltmeter, ammeter, frequency meter and oil gauge. Ideal for farms, contractors, lumber camps, or as a standby unit. Will operate oil burners, sump pumps, freezers, lights, power tools, etc.

Dimensions 37" x 22" x 34". Shipping weight approximately 650 lbs. Built to order for the Mid-Canada Radar Line at a cost of \$1,200.00. Like NEW. Our special



\$369.00

Model 450 International
RED DIAMOND
TRUCK ENGINES
BRAND NEW

Complete with head and pan, manifold, bell housing, flywheel and water pump. Used on K8 and all L and R series 190, 200, etc., trucks, any year including 1959. Listed at \$2,100.00. Our Bargain Price **\$699.00**

RIBTOR

MANUFACTURING
& DISTRIBUTING LTD.,
605 - 607 - 2nd St. S.E., CALGARY

Noble Red Man

by F. A. TWILLEY

BIG BEAR, to all accounts, was a troublesome Cree chief who was likely to put a monkey wrench into the machinery just at the time when everything between the red man and the white was just about settled. Yet he did not want to go too far, and generally agreed to things at the last moment, until the next time. He often said that he did not want a rope around his neck, a custom much in vogue about that time.

So, when, on August 23rd, 1876, the Carlton-Pitt Treaty (No. 6) was signed, on the prairies treaty payments and distribution of provisions completed, Big Bear popped up complaining that he had not heard of the proceedings, though, of course, he knew perfectly well what was taking place.

Rumours from unknown sources were circulated from time to time, that a great confederation of all Indians and Breeds across the western plains was to be formed against the whites. Big Bear was the main suspect. It was said that he had gathered about him a collection of disgruntled savages from various tribes who were hostile to the whites. They were already giving lots of trouble, stealing horses south of the line.

In spite of mutterings and threats from unfriendly chiefs like our Big Bear and Beardy and Piapot, it was not expected that serious trouble was so soon to break out. Warlike displays by mounted warriors from time to time failed to impress the few whites. Had not a mere handful of North-West Mounted Police kept more than a semblance of order for over ten years? Many of the red men did not take kindly to the change from freedom to roam at will, to live a life of restriction on the reserve. What were international boundaries, fences, settlements to them? Must he change his way of life completely, the buffalo almost extinct, railways bringing in multitudes of whites in a land that had been theirs from earliest recollection?

While hardly eligible to be styled as "noble red men" (as chiefs like Crowfoot of the Blackfoot and Red Crow of the Bloods were entitled to be so called) leaders like Big Bear of the Plain Crees and Sitting Bull of the Sioux to the south, were proud chiefs that were more sinned against than sinning. The first named chiefs were intelligent men of great discernment who did not like what was happening to them either, but who realized that to fight against the encroachment of the white man, with his superior arms and power was hopeless and in the long run, bound to fail. To bow to the inevitable



Big Bear, a "frustrated" Chief of the troubled Indian days in the West; one of those who could not gracefully see the white man take over his domain, and one of those who felt the weight of the white man's justice for his recalcitrant ways.

was the only wise course to pursue.

With men like Big Bear and Poundmaker, the loss of authority, the constant usurpation of their power was too much for them to take without protest. They were becoming despised and slighted. No wonder then that they were troublesome and refractory.

A big man before the white man came, Big Bear, being of this dissatisfied nature, and letting the white man know it, drew towards him, not altogether to his liking, much of the riff-raff and scourgings of the tribes, men like Wandering Spirit, Lucky Man, Miserable Man and other cut-throats.

It was these men that were responsible for the outrages just before and during the rebellion. These men that perpetrated the Frog Lake massacre, but, being men of Big Bear's band, he was

to be blamed. It is known that he could not restrain them and on several occasions he tried in vain.

It was Big Bear that warned Inspector Dickens that the fate of Fort Pitt was sealed and sent word to him to make his way at once to Battleford. In his letter to him he said, "Try and get away before the afternoon, as the young men are all wild and hard to keep in hand."

For the safety of the prisoners from Fort Pitt, taken by the band, the risk reluctantly taken, though safety in doubt at times, the credit must go to Big Bear.

All this is of the past. While not entitled to be called noble, perhaps, Big Bear and Poundmaker, were to many historians way of thinking, perhaps more noble, certainly more dignified, Poundmaker especially, than was General Middleton, their conqueror, who poured insult upon them.

Sentenced to 3 years in Stony Mountain for their part in the rebellion, these two chiefs, old and weary, were spared certain indignities such as having their hair cut short, "a humiliation no less mortifying in an Indian's estimation than being scalped. They were released ahead of time for good conduct, but prison walls had left their mark. Their spirits were broken.

SWEET SURPLUS

MORE sugar is being used around the world and at lower average prices than last year. But there is more sugar coming out of mills than people are buying, accounting for growing stocks of unused sugar. Production is nearly 10% ahead of last year.

BARLEY YIELDS

THE 1959 growing season at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, was favourable for cereal crops. Moisture was adequate and disease at a minimum. Lodging was moderate and had little influence on the results obtained. Consequently, the level of yields was considerably higher than usual.

The 1/125-acre Barley Test



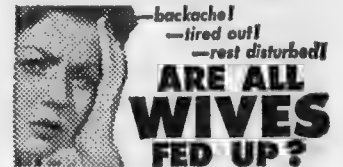
MAURICE E. HARTNETT

Maurice E. Hartnett, well known in Agricultural circles throughout Western Canada, has been appointed a director of Burns and Co. Limited. Announcement of the appointment was made in Calgary by R. J. Dinning, Chairman of Burns' Board of Directors.

Born on a farm in Saskatchewan, Mr. Hartnett is a graduate in Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan. Following an extensive period of field work with the Department of Agriculture of that province, he held the post of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for five years and was prominent in livestock judging circles. Since 1951, Mr. Hartnett has been General Manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

The late Pat Burns, founder of Burns and Co. Limited was one of the original "Big Four" developers of the Stampede.

included the recommended varieties for Manitoba and a comparison of yields will be of interest to farmers. The highest yield of 85 bushels per acre was obtained from Husky. Parkland was second with 80.3 bushels, followed by Traill with 78.5 bushels. Other yields were: Montcalm, 71.8; Vantmore, 71.5; Swan, 69.8; Herta, 68.5; and OAC. 21, 65.8.



When they are troubled by backache, that tired out feeling or disturbed rest, many, many women turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills. These conditions can be caused by excess acids and wastes in the system and Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate the kidneys and aid their normal action of removing these excess acids and wastes. Then life seems brighter, housework lighter! Why don't you, too, try Dodd's?



this winter get a genuine
Heat-Houser

- **CONTROLLED HEAT** . . . one-piece construction, just roll it back. Easy to install - no loose parts to lose.
- **UNOBSTRUCTED VISION** through "Full-Vue" wide-angle tinted windshield - even in close cultivation.
- **PERFECT FIT** - and all cut-outs "trimmed and stitched". No raw edges to ravel.
- **MADE TO LAST** . . . heavy canvas is impregnated with special compounds that resist water and mildew.

Because of volume sales, a genuine Heat-Houser costs less than most imitations! Write for name of nearest dealer.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
Box 53, Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
Box 1184, Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA & BRITISH COLUMBIA:
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
Box 351, Calgary, Alberta



Britain has now the highest tractor-density in the world, with one to every 57 acres of arable land. Modern equipment is boosting production and providing convenience, as this example of a tractor-drawn 4-furrow plough on a gradient of one in five.



Along with new farm techniques come improvements for the human side, such as this Scottish hill farm, where old structures are rebuilt and new buildings established. Electricity and the power take-off have made farm life more pleasant than ever.

THE postwar farm revolution is literally changing the world — and may soon challenge in effect the changes brought about during the great industrial revolution of the early 19th century.

Spurred by the demands of wartime production and harnessed to a technological explosion, North America set a new pace in modern farm production. Our problem is now one of plenty . . . caused by a superabundance of food and raw materials with gradually diminishing world markets.

There are still — and likely to remain for some time — millions of empty mouths to feed in the Middle East and Asia, but the picture has completely changed in our traditional European markets. Why? For the simple reason that peace-time conditions have permitted Europe to harness our technical methods and catch up in modernization.

Possibly the best overseas example is the British Isles which is the original home of the majority of our best livestock breeds. It was there that the immediate post-war concentration on agricultural production cut down on costly imports of food and thus saved scarce dollars for industrial repairs. Since then Britain has put to use more tractors than the whole of Canada, and, in fact, more tractors per unit of land than any other nation in the world. Increased mechanization and boosted production eventually resulted in some surpluses and even milk was being poured down the drain.

Nor has progress ended in the farming revolution in Britain and elsewhere. The Canadian Poultry Review reports that boosted production of poultry has permitted fried chicken to invade the traditional English stronghold of fish and chips. By May of this year U.K. egg production had jumped some 57-billion dozen over the year before, and some

The revolution spreads

North America has no monopoly on farm technology, and the post-war boom in British farming shows that many of our traditional market countries may become market rivals.

93-billion in the past two years.

The most obvious development in this farming revolution has been mechanization — the replacing of the horse, for all save the most specialist cultivations (such as celery) by the tractor; the replacing of reaper binder, stooked sheaves and steam-driven threshing machine by combine and grain drier; the replacing of the sugar-beet plough by the mechanical harvester, and so on.

The first of these developments is not yet ended. The tractor is now not only used for drawing ploughs and trailers, but an entirely new field has been opened up by applying the

power of the tractor engine, through a power take-off, to all manner of farm jobs, from drilling post holes to hedge cutting and ditch cleaning.

This is the most important way in which the internal combustion engine is revolutionizing farming; but it is not the only one. Small portable engines are being used increasingly to drive water pumps, hedge cutters, sprayers and the small row-crop cultivators and hoes used for specialized vegetable crops. There is no sign of an end to the increasing number of applications of the tractor or of the small internal combustion engine to farm tasks.



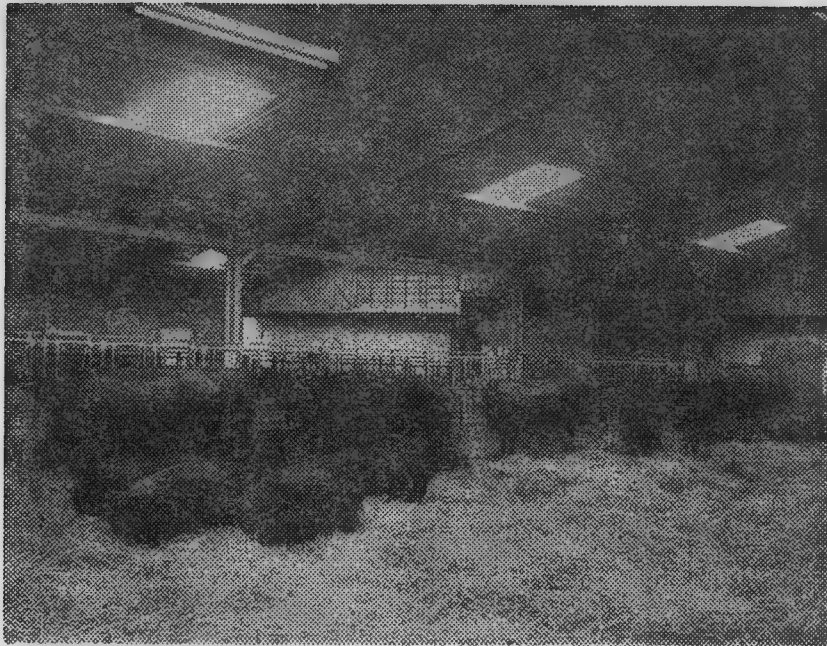
Even in traditionally foggy Britain, irrigation has its place in the modern scheme of things. This system of irrigation equipment gives water control to a market garden operation at Milford, Surrey, one of the large centres which supply London with vegetables.

To those familiar with the British countryside of a quarter century — or even ten years — ago, a second obvious change would be the increasing elimination of crop and grassland weeds by spraying and dusting. A greater number of insects and plant diseases are also being controlled, so that a new industry has developed, not only to make and market these chemicals and the machines to apply them, but also to do the spraying and dusting work under contrast from land or air.

Yet a third change in the appearance of the countryside in recent years has been the erection of new farm buildings. The farmer with an expensive combine harvester must house it safely; and dairy herds cannot be increased if accommodation is lacking . . . especially in the wet British climate. It is probable that in the future, the emphasis which has been placed on mechanization will pass on to the steady improvement of old, or the installation of new, fixed farm equipment.

Of new farming techniques spreading from North America to other lands since the war, some are part of the general technical revolution, some would have developed in any case.

The electrically-charged fence, for example, is a product of the engineering industry, its first use as a moveable wire fence to limit and vary the areas to be grazed by animals. This has made a major contribution to increasing grassland productivity. But it was a farmer who, in order to make cleaning out his cowshed easier, first hung an electrified wire over the back of his cows in their stalls to control the arching of their backs when dunging, and therefore the spot on which the dung fell. It is farmers who have adapted electrified fences for protecting chickens against marauding foxes, or arranged them like the spokes of a wheel to create a radial sys-



The steady progress of the agricultural revolution is reflected in British farmsteads which are gradually modernizing both inside and out. This is true of the Royal farms, and this picture of the Queen's Home Farm at her private residence at Sandringham, Norfolk, shows some of her Red Poll cattle. The modern, covered yard and up-to-date milking unit was built by the estate workers.

tem of pig pens; or decided to use plastic sheeting to line glasshouses or shallow holes dug to contain water.

The developments described refer to the husbandry aspects of farming. And while one will find much economically efficient farming throughout the United Kingdom, the idea of farming as a business is probably most highly developed in the south and east of England.

This area is drier, flatter, and in some parts more fertile than most of Britain and it is, of course, easier to apply modern machinery and modern methods than on hilly pasture areas.

On the other hand, it is among the predominantly dairying and livestock areas of highland Britain that farming often seems most attractive as a way of life; and it is among the smaller farms of these areas that one finds the traditions and independence of farming life make their greatest appeal.

Yet it is precisely on the smaller farms of Britain — as in Canada — that it becomes less easy to apply technical developments, and for at least one and the same reason; the farmer's lack of capital. It is a policy of the British government to support the small independent farmer and in this respect, legislation has been introduced to help many of them maintain their independence, traditions and way of life by enabling them to exploit recent developments and to increase overall technology. The results are seen in the jump in post-war gross output of British farmers of 60% ... and it's still growing.

So it is that Europe is catching up with American production methods ... or perhaps to be more correct, Europe is becoming increasingly able to supply its own market through the revolution in farm technology. It is evident in other countries on the continent too.

But aside from the possible loss of European outlets for our own production, the most significant thing to be seen by the Canadian farmer, is that British farming is entering a new phase, — the phase which has now become a most pressing one right here in Canada. That is the problem associated with the business end of agriculture.

Until recently British farmers were rightly concentrating on straight production and rebuilding their physical farm assets, but from now on they are looking over and "beyond the farm gate." That is, through their own organizations, their co-operatives and marketing boards, they are paying increased attention to the marketing and distributing side of agriculture.

Canadian farmers may well ponder whether the British example of progress in agriculture will set the pattern for other countries around the world, and become rivals for our markets rather than recipients for our goods.

WINNER IN 1907 STILL ONE IN 1959

ON the 16th day of September, 1907, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ontario, exhibited Shorthorn cattle at the Western Fair, London, and won first prize with a three-year-old cow.

On September 16th, 1959, H. M. Lee & Sons still exhibiting Shorthorns at the Western Fair, had the best three-year-old cow in her class, and this year she went on to win grand championship honours.

The veteran cattle breeders' advice to younger cattlemen is: "Aim to breed cattle that are practical, and don't let anything sidetrack you from that objective."

REGISTERED PRODUCERS ONLY NEED APPLY

CANADIAN egg producers are warned by the Agricultural Stabilization Board that they will not be in line for deficiency payments that may be made unless they are officially registered.

To qualify for any payments that may be made, every owner of a flock must be registered and the registration number must be shown on each shipment of eggs to the grading station.

All registered egg-grading stations have a supply of registration application cards.

SASKATCHEWAN TESTS DRYERS

EXTENSIVE tests of farm grain dryers are being undertaken, Hon. I. C. Nollet, minister of agriculture, has announced.

The long period of wet weather has introduced the possibility of extensive grain drying on Saskatchewan farms. Although grain can be dried safely without adversely affecting its bread-making qualities, an ade-

quate machine must be used and proper operator care must be exercised.

"We, therefore, thought it advisable to undertake immediately the testing of grain dryers being offered for sale, so that published test reports would be available to prospective farm purchasers," the minister said.

It is expected that the tests will be completed by November 20th, and that the printed test reports will be available to the public shortly after December 1st.

FARMERS ARE BIG MACHINERY OWNERS

SOME idea of the money tied up in Canadian farm operations may be gathered from the following figures: Canadian farmers operated (1956 figures) over 500,000 tractors, 136,927 combines, 277,183 farm trucks, 249,779 gasoline engines and 352,018 automobiles. This is aside from the millions of dollars worth of cultivating machinery, milking and dairying equipment, having equipment and the many other machines in common use on today's farms.

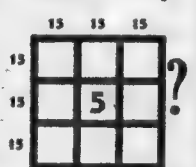
DISTRIBUTION of 1000 17 jewel WATCHES.



Every reader who finds the right solution of the below problem will receive a first-class Swiss 17-Jewel Men's or Ladies' Wrist Watch, at an especially low price of \$10.00 (plus 90 cents for postage and handling charges).

The watches will be sent to you C.O.D. and are guaranteed for 1 year. Full refund if not satisfied by returning the watch within 10 days.

PROBLEM: Place numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 in the empty squares so that when added horizontally, vertically and diagonally the total amount will be 15.



Send the solution of this problem with your exact address (please print letters) to: CORDON'S LIMITED, 475 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. Please check in the ☐ the Watch or Watches you have selected.

Build BETTER BEEF ... and BIGGER PROFITS

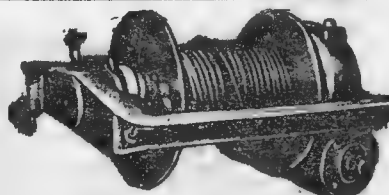


F E E D S

Look for the ViGoR Trademark your assurance of the finest CATTLE, HOG and POULTRY FEEDS on the market.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
FEED DIVISION

Calgary — Edmonton — Prince Albert
Regina — Winnipeg



GENUINE Braden Winches

MODEL MU2 8,000 lbs.

Dodge Power Wagon Model. Can be used front or rear mount on any truck. Multitude of uses for car towing, gin pole work, etc., etc. Bronze Worm Gear, Automatic Safety Brake, complete with steel cable, tail chain and hook. Original Cost, \$238.00.

\$145.00

POWER TAKE-OFF KIT — Consists of P.T.O. one speed forward, one reverse, shaft and universal joints. Will fit Dodge, Ford, I.H.C., Stude, with spur gear transmission.

\$50.00

RIBTOR SALES

605-2nd St. E.
CALGARY
AM 2-2982

The Lady

OF THE HOUSE

By EVELYN MORGAN

Your House and Mine

THIS year Christmas seems to be right on the heels of harvest, with no time in between for visiting, bazaars, and club doings. The harvest was still going when those events took place. However, ahead of everyone is the hundred-and-one pleasant tasks to be done between now and Christmas, and since most of it is done in the kitchen, it is also a time for we mothers to count our blessings. First the blessing of having our children around us to make this the happiest time of the year.

Get out last year's Christmas cards early, and thus you won't miss any of those who sent you a card last year.

Since we have a lot of cards to send, we have given up licking the stamps. We use a cup of water and a pastry brush, and apply it to the stamps laid on a blotter.

Nut shells are always an unpleasant prospect. Now is the time to treat the hard-to-crack shells. Put nuts such as brazils in a pan of cold water, bring to a boil and then simmer for three minutes. Cool and store till needed. The nuts crack with less shells jumping away, and the nut will come out whole.

These are ideal for slicing in tiny slivers to garnish a party salad.

It is candle season, too. If your fridge isn't overflowing store the candles in there, and they will not drip when lit.

If they are to be used several times it is a good idea to let them warm slowly in a warm room until pliable, and then gently twist like a rope. These won't drip even if they are warm. It's possible to buy this kind, but in case you have the plain kind, the home-twist treatment is satisfactory.

We keep a small tin can on the back of the stove, and sprinkle cinnamon in it from time to time, it spreads a delightful Christmasy aroma through the house.

The children prepare two or three oranges with cloves. Stick whole cloves as closely as possible into a small orange. This acts as a preservative, and one is hung on the tree and a couple more in the clothes cupboard.

If we are lucky and get a pine tree we shall use the branches that we cut off the bottom to fill a few small bags of needles. These will be used to drop in the bath water for a luxurious bath-

ing. A small white cotton bag may be dried out and re-used at least half a dozen times.

Use additional pine branches for behind pictures and light fixtures for decoration.

Cones and other small branches are useful for hobby work. Table and door decorations and window wreaths, etc.

In many families the fruit cake adorns the buffet until after the Christmas day. If that is the case a thick icing to keep it moist and to hold the decorations well, is the best.

We like a nut-flavored paste on the cake first and a coffee-flavored butter icing on top.

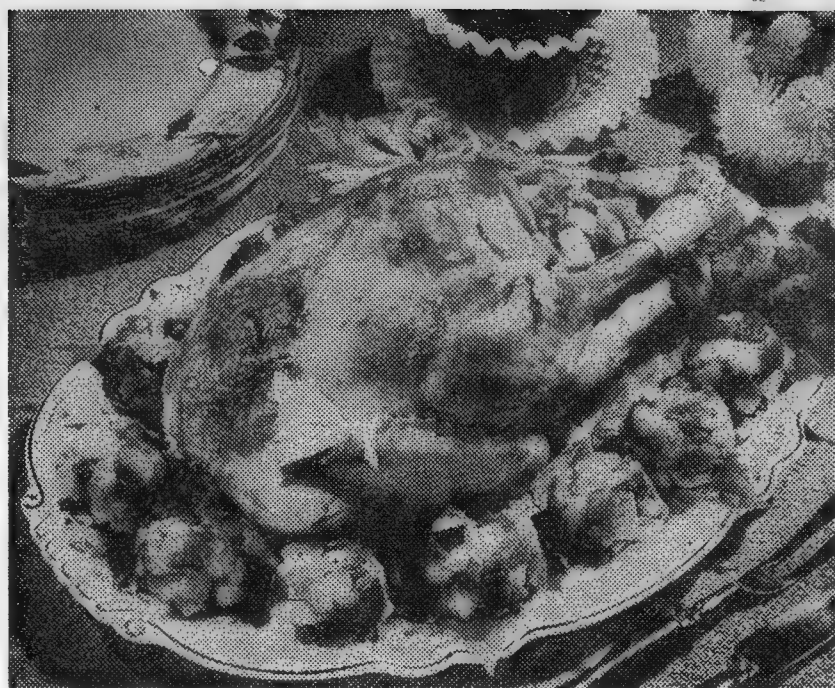
Christmas Cake Topping

- 2 eggs
- 3 cups icing sugar
- Salt
- 1/2 tsp. lemon extract
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 1/2 cups finely ground nuts, almonds, walnuts or brazils or pecans

In a top of the double boiler combine the eggs, sugar, and salt. Beat as the water boils and continue until the mixture is light, about ten minutes. Remove from heat and add the flavorings. Then stir in the nuts. When cool, dust the bake board with powdered sugar and roll out to about one-half inch thick. This will cover a six-pound cake nicely. Cut in sections to fit the sides and top of the cake. Coat the cake with a little jam or honey (not liquid honey), and stick the nut paste to the cake. Then make your favorite butter frosting and frost the cake. Suggested decoration, white icing with silver ornaments.

Plum Pudding

- 1 cup crumbs, rolled fine
 - 1 cup suet
 - 1 cup flour
 - 2 tsps. baking powder
 - 1 tsp. each of cinnamon
 - Nutmeg
 - 1/2 tsp. of cloves, ginger and allspice
 - 1/2 cup sugar, white or brown
 - 1 cup milk
 - 1 cup raisins
 - 1 cup mixed peel
 - 1 egg
 - 1 cup currants
 - Salt
 - Mixed fruit flavoring
 - 1 cup almonds
 - A few red cherries to garnish
- Combine flour, baking powder,



Here's an Idea . . . Turkling For Two

ILLUSTRATED above is the newest product from the turkey industry. It is a four- to six-pound bird, as well rounded as a larger one, suitable for couples with tiny children, or perhaps the elderly couple who prefer to cook their own Christmas dinner.

We Canadians are inclined to feel that it is not a Christmas dinner without the traditional turkey, but in many cases the large turkeys mean too much left over. The turkling is the answer.

This one features a dressing of apple, celery, bread crumbs, onion and herbs. The leaves of celery are used to tuck in the hollows around wing and thigh. Orange cups are filled with extra dressing, and topped with a spoon of cranberry sauce, just before it goes to the table. A fringe of tissue from the gift wrappings is slipped over the drumsticks, and a few green leaves such as parsley, or as shown here, grape leaves, are tucked along the edge of the platter.

Two or three of these birds for a party which includes the Christmas meats are ideal, since there is a wide choice of cuts on two or more birds.

suet and crumbs. Add spices, salt, fruits and nuts.

In another bowl, whip the egg, add the sugar, then the molasses and gradually stir in the first mixture of fruit, etc. Add the milk alternately until all is used. Spoon into a greased mold or tin and fasten a lid on securely. Use two molds or tins and allow top space to rise. Steam three hours.

For those who like the picture of a flaming pudding, but not the liquor flavor — soak a few sugar cubes in brandy or lemon extract. Place on the platter with the pudding, and light them afire just before serving.

Pass a lemon sauce with the pudding.

Variation: One-half cup of grated carrot and potato may be added to the above recipe for more bulk. Add after the molasses.

Christmas Candy

Each year our teen-ager makes some candy, including chocolates. The smaller children make their centres of icing sugar, and butter, and their choice of nuts and fruits, rolled into balls the day before and allowed to dry before dipping in chocolate.

The older girls, adept at fondant-making already have their fancy centres made.

We make a tool to dip from a piece of hay wire. Cut hay wire fourteen inches long, and with pliers bend a tiny circle, no more than a quarter inch in diameter, in each end.

Then the hay wire is doubled exactly in two with the ends about one-half inch apart. This makes a fairly good sort of tweezer to hold the centres for dipping.

Chocolate Coating

- 1 pkge. chocolate squares
- 1 cup icing sugar
- 1 bar parawax
- 4 tsps. condensed milk or
- 4 plain milk chocolate bars

Grease a double boiler top and put all ingredients in. When well melted, stir 'til smooth, and blended. Keep just warm enough so it runs from a spoon. Grasp the centres in the hay wire tweezer and dip. Be sure to coat all around. Lay on wax paper, and loosen your hold on the tweezer just a little. The dripping chocolate swirls over the top. If it runs off too fast, cool your chocolate mix a little more.

Christmas Punch

- 1 quart raw cranberries
- 1 quart orange juice
- 1 quart apple juice
- 2 large bottles ginger ale

Cinnamon sticks
Orange wedges
Candy canes

Cook cranberries in three quarts water. Strain and cool. Add the orange juice and apple juice and store till needed. When ready to serve, add the ginger ale, and the orange wedges to float on top. Give cinnamon sticks or candy canes to stir.

Punch bowl suggestion: A two-gallon jar or crock, decorated with motifs from old cards and shellacked. Add a red enameled soup ladle.

If you are having a party in the winter remember that the hot beverage is the most important part of the lunch.

Tea is fashionable and in good taste any time of the day or night. Following is a table for quantity tea making:

	50 cups	100 cups
Dry tea.....	1 1/4 cups	2 1/2 cups
Water.....	2 gals.	4 gals.
Brewing time.....	8 minutes	8 minutes
Milk, about 1 quart, and 2 cups sugar for 50 cups.		

Make a tea bag of lightweight white cotton, about the size of a pound of tea and tie it shut. If you wish stronger tea leave in the water longer, otherwise remove it in time specified.

Strong tea may be added to a cup of fruit punch for a different drink.

By the time the holiday week is over most people are ready for a taste of ordinary food. We like a cup of tea and scones made on top of the stove. These are quick and a good idea for New Years Eve visitors.

Scones

2 cups flour, sifted
1 tbsp sugar
4 tps. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tbsps butter
2/3 cup milk
2 egg slightly beaten

Combine flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Cut in butter as for pastry. Add the egg and then the milk. It should be a soft dough but not too soft to hold together.

Lay out on a well-floured board and knead about six times, or 'til smooth and slightly elastic. Then roll out in a circle one-quarter inch thick. Cut



Nat. Cotton Photo
CHRISTMAS CANDLES — Unusual gift wrappings can be fun, and they need not be expensive. Christmas candles, made from cardboard mailing tubes and used to hold pillowcases, decorate a box containing a double bed sheet and cotton blanket. Tubes were sprayed with green lacquer and sprinkled with glitter. Gold metallic paper was crushed into candle flame.

across then quarter, and divide each quarter to make sixteen wedge-shaped pieces.

Put a little salt on a hot skillet or griddle and cook about three minutes on each side, or till brown. Butter immediately, and serve hot with a red jam or jelly. Add a teaspoon of whipped cream if desired.

Potatoe Snacks

Cut up any large quantity of potatoes as for French fries.

Par boil for fifteen minutes, no longer. Drain and lay out on wax papers or cookie trays to remove excess moisture.

Divide in several lots and coat with any favorite crumb or cheese. We use oatmeal, the fine kind for some, finely chopped walnuts, and grated cheese for a third group. Put in plastic bags to freeze. When you wish to use them turn the oven to very hot, and spread the thawed chips on a cookie tray. Coat all over with melted lard, sprinkle with salt, and bake in the oven till brown. This is just enough time to finish cooking the potatoes through. Good with cold turkey slices, pickles and salad.

Spiced Butter

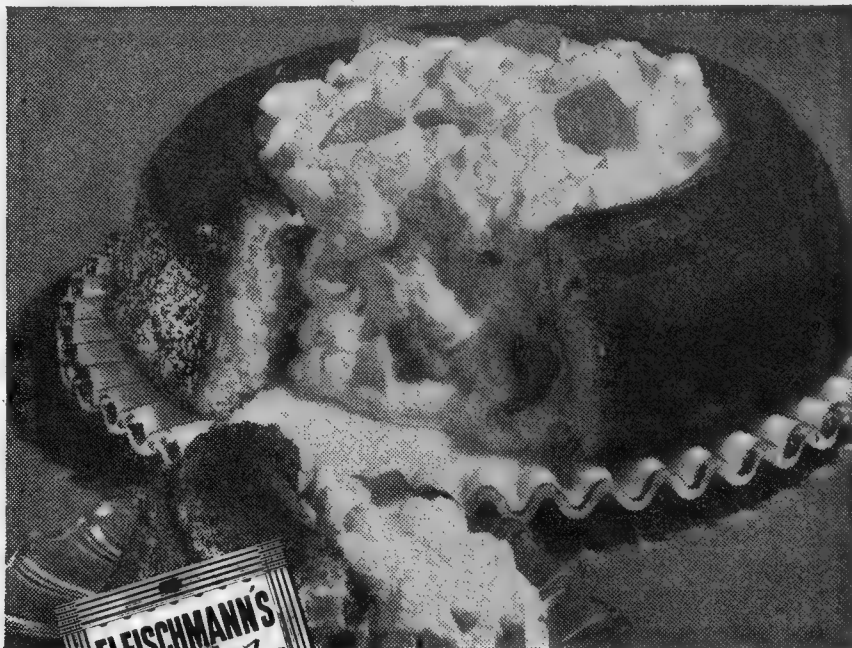
2 tbsps. butter
1 tsp. ground ginger

Mix thoroughly and use to rub inside and out of the bird before stuffing. It gives an accent to the flavors.

To Glaze a Turkey: — Brush over with whole milk, using a pastry brush, and return to a hot oven for two minutes, or just long enough to get a smooth brown.

●● It is sometimes difficult to remove the screw from the socket, when a light bulb has broken. Press a bar of soap in the socket, and then turn the soap.

There's nothing like the Party Baba Rings you bake yourself!



If you bake at home—it's easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation... and if you just follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will. And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need for the batter:

2/3 c. milk
1/2 c. granulated sugar
1 tsp. salt
3/4 c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
1/2 c. lukewarm water
1 tsp. granulated sugar
1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
3 well-beaten eggs
1/4 tsp. vanilla
3 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the sauce and glaze:

1 1/2 c. granulated sugar
1 c. water
1 tbsp. lemon juice
1/4 c. rum, optional
Sieved marmalade

1. Scald milk; stir in the 1/2 c. sugar, salt and butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.



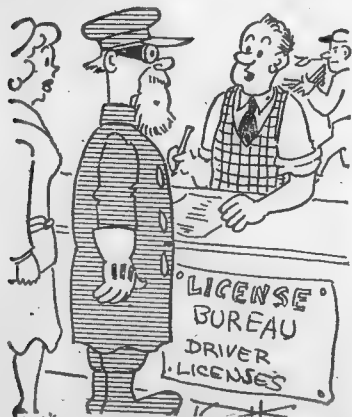
2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs, vanilla and 2 c. of the flour; stir until smooth. Stir in enough additional flour to make a medium-thick batter—about 1 c. more.



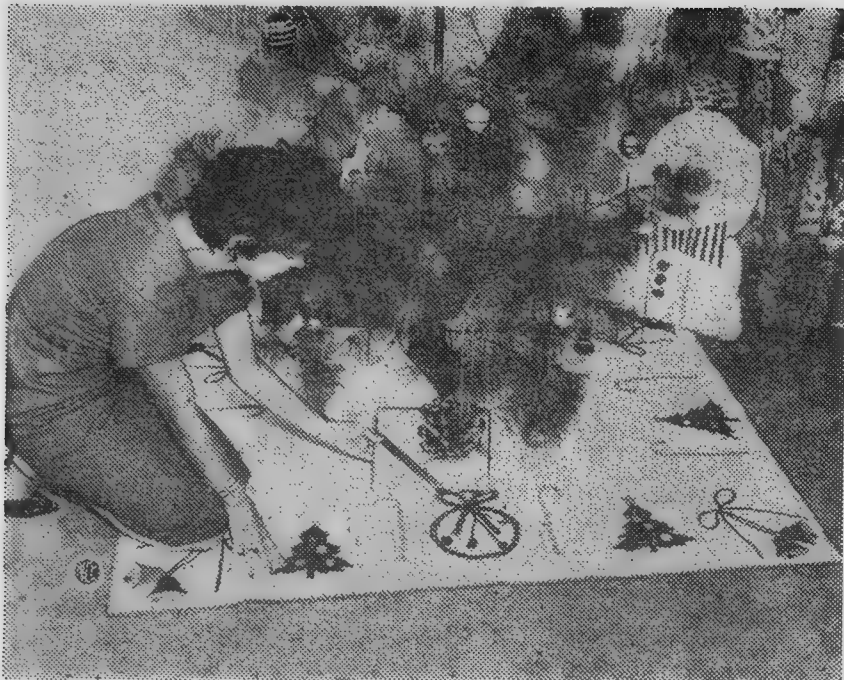
3. Cover with a damp towel. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/4 hrs. Stir down batter; pour into 2 greased 8-cup ring moulds. (Choose pans with large centre holes and only half-fill the pans.) Cover with a damp towel. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 mins. Bake in a mod. oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins.



4. Meantime, gently boil the 1 1/2 c. sugar and 1 c. water together for 10 mins. Stir in lemon juice and rum if being used. Drizzle hot Babas with some of the syrup. Cover and allow to mellow 3 or 4 hrs. At serving time, reheat one or both Babas; turn out onto serving plates and brush with marmalade. Fill with ice cream or fruit folded into whipped cream. Flame, if desired, with warm rum. Reheat remaining syrup and pass as a sauce. Makes 2 rings.



"Have you had previous driving experience, Sir?"



Nat. Cotton Photo

FOR THE TREE — This gay tree skirt serves as a colorful decoration, also protects the rug from evergreen fallout. It's made from two 50-lb. cotton sacks, may be trimmed with a variety of holiday designs.

Christmas Decoration

NO one ever had too many decorations, and it's a time when the whole family can help. While each family as it grows acquires a large collection of tree ornaments and wreaths, so also do the growing children add to the store.

PAINTED CONES are always in demand for the tree. Add gold and silver glitter while the paint is wet.

Shellac some cones and leave them the woodland brown.

Dip a few **BOUGHS** in white wash, and add a touch of glitter. Bore holes in a small birch log, to hold them, add some cones and perhaps a Santa for a woodsy table decoration.

PLAIN TWIGS, with popcorn glued on, then painted with poster paints, make an attractive centerpiece too. Glue the popcorn in two or threes, rather than singly on the twigs because they shrink a little when painted.

If you wish to make **YOUR OWN CANDLES**, save some of the colored waxes to fashion a few flowers. Heat the wax until it is pliable and roll it out thin. Then cut petals as for crepe-paper flowers. Hold a short wick in the centre and heat the inner edge of the petals so they stick together. Add a green wax leaf or two.

Muffin tins make excellent

shapes for candles to float in a bowl of water. Borrow a few lead weights from the fishing kits to hold the string down in the bottom, rather than punch a hole in the tins to run the wick through.

Square spice tins with the tops cut out are also interesting for chimney motif candles.

Use ordinary household paraffin wax for candles and color with textile dyes in any color you favor.

Handicraft stores are now selling beeswax in thin sheets for candles and figures, etc. It is very easy to handle, and it is easily cut with scissors. Candles and tall tapers are very quickly made by cutting a long, slender triangle and wrapping it around the desired length of wick. This kind of wax looks very nice decorated too, and makes lovely lacy wax flower candles.

the position as piled and sew on the sewing machine through the fold. Whip a piece of stiff wire on the sewing line. Now fold and separate the points from each other.

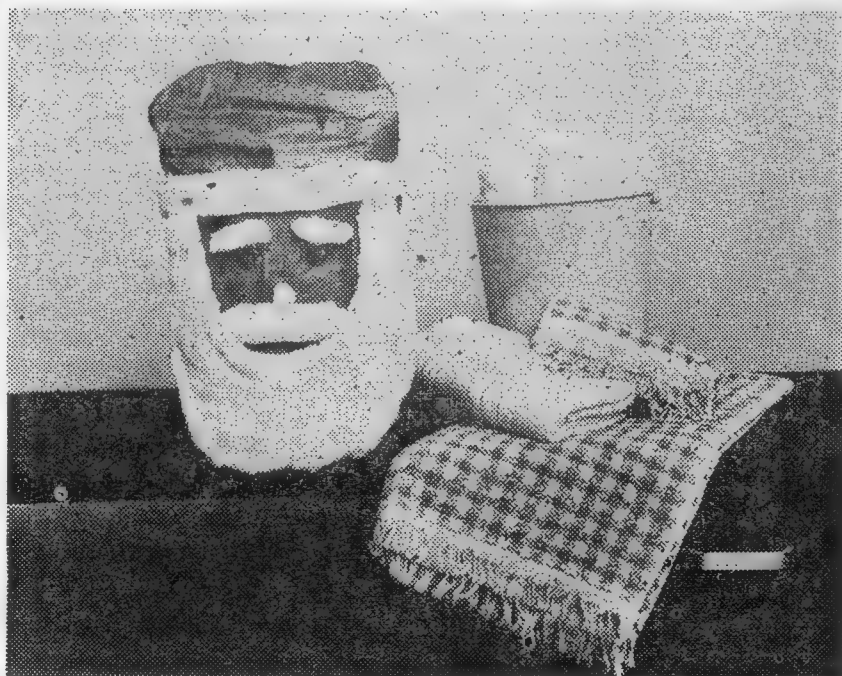
If you favor a **CHRISTMAS ANGEL** for the top of the tree, it's a good plan to dress one in lacy handkerchiefs.

Make a plain white slip for the doll, and then catch six or eight handkerchiefs in the centre and tack around the doll's waist. Another can be used for bodice, and two for head dress.

Tack the names of all the girls in the family who may be visiting, in the hankies, and give them away for an extra gift.

CHRISTMAS CARDS are made from such a variety of lovely papers and decorations that their possibilities for use seem to be unlimited.

When you have addressed all



Nat. Cotton Photo.

GIFT EXTRA — If you're giving someone cotton terry cloth towels this Christmas, include an extra gift of a wastebasket for the bathroom. Cover the basket to look like Santa Claus, and you'll have everyone guessing at its contents. Red tissue paper and cotton batting, plus two cast-off buttons for eyes, will do the trick easily and inexpensively.

FOIL MOBILES are another attractive addition to the tree decorations or for the room. Cut twelve discs about the size of a saucer. Cut in about one-half inch from the centre.

Then with a pencil curl each section into a little cone and fasten with scotch tape. Cut a cardboard disc the same size and knot a string through its centre. Then string on the twelve discs; hold them closely together and fasten the string. Don't cut it, but use it to hang from the tree boughs.

Use either all one color for discs or mix two or three colors.

A many-pointed **SILVER STAR** is a suitable tree-top decoration.

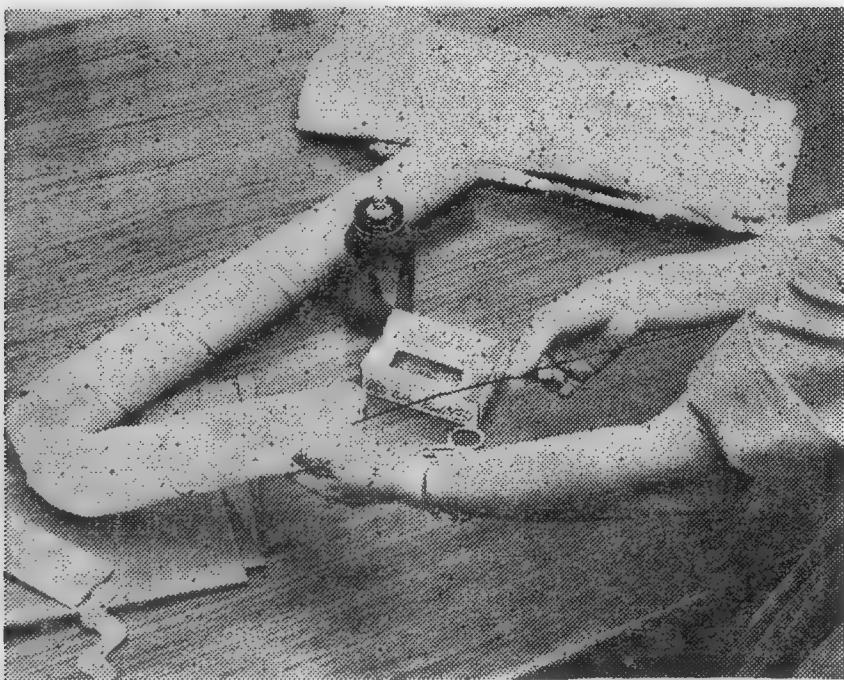
Cut two six-point stars dinner plate size; two breakfast-plate size, and two saucer size. Fold them in half. Put the largest first, then the next size. There will be two lots. Then place the largest stars back to back and the smaller stars in

the cards for this year, make use of the old cards.

The poinsettia motif is usually quite plentiful. Cut them out and paste as closely as possible to the out-sides of a cracked bowl or plate. Use plastic coating, or shellac and they will withstand several washings. These are good for the holiday decorations and the fruits and candies on the tables. Most families have more large platters than are used. Cover one with Christmas card pictures and load it with fruit for the holiday buffet.

Everyone loves to display their cards as they arrive.

In the small house a good way is to string a line across the room and hang them, over the fold. Another satisfactory method is a decorated piece of wallboard, with a hanging string attached. It can be hung out of the way, on the wall near the ceiling, and lifted down to add newly arrived cards.



Nat. Cotton Photo

HERE'S HOW — To make candy cane wrap for a double-bed sheet, fold sheet several times, then roll, and fasten with rubber bands. Place sheet inside mailbag tube three inches in diameter and 24 inches long with one end extending out far enough to make crook of cane. Place piece of clothes hanger inside end of sheet to hold crook firm. Wrap crook with cotton batting so this part of cane will be the same size as mailing tube. Wrap entire cane with batting and rickrack. Add big bow of cotton chintz and Christmas bells.



Nat. Cotton Photo

GUESS WHAT? Many household items, such as bed pillows and pillow cases, make wonderful gifts for the homemaker. It's easy to dress up a cotton-filled pillow and pillowcase to look like a jolly snow man. Tie pillow and case in middle and at top with string. Wrap pillow with large piece of cotton batting, shaping batting to pillow. Eyes, mouth, nose, buttons, and top hat are made of cardboard covered with colored tissue paper. Red rick-rack was used for stripes on cardboard bow tie.

It is a pleasant custom among rural hostesses to **INVITE A BACHELOR** to the holiday dinner. The most thoughtful of these note give the guest a sample of various jellies and preserves and fruit cake to take home. I intend to do it, too.

A mother of a bed-ridden child once told me she was beginning to dread Christmas because there was so little she could get her son that he would really enjoy having.

Games to be played in bed and books seemed to be the only things.

Then someone suggested to her that he could enjoy something alive such as a gold fish. It was the ideal gift. It may seem impossible to the rest of us, but it is definitely possible for a fish to be comfy in a sick room.

I mention this in case there is a reader with a similar gift problem. I once met my problem with a plant and it was received with much pleasure. A singing bird might also provide the answer for some.

If you can't manage any of these and still wish to have something that will give more real pleasure and joy to a shut-in, or chronically ill person, do give the materials to make something useful. A feeling of uselessness is a real cause for depressed state of mind.

Centralized schools have put an end to a good many Christmas concerts, but I hope to find a few to attend. I have noticed these later years that nearly always the committee in charge of the candy bags for free distribution to the children, have managed to have several extra, and these were put in a box and addressed to one of the children's homes in a nearby city or town. Usually the home for elderly people was remembered too. It seems like a good idea to pass on.

House Plants

DON'T forget to water the bulbs being forced to winter flower in the basement or dark cupboard.

The house plants that spent the summer outside, came in looking rather windblown. But they do gain added vigor and soon new green, healthy looking shoots start all over. Geraniums just might be in bloom soon.

Some of the other plants are now resting, turned on their side and receiving only a little water to keep them alive.

Those still in the windows require a bit more care than in summer. Dust collects more on the leaves. Some plant lovers put them in a tub and sprinkle with water every two weeks. At present I am using the garden spray, washed thoroughly of course, and filled with water. Leaves get crisp and eventually fall if dust remains on them.

Also at this time of year it is necessary to increase the humidity of the average room. I suppose there are many humidifiers in use but I must personally resort to an old-fashioned kettle kept boiling on the range to add moisture to the air. However, as any plant enthusiast will tell you it is a small matter for healthy plants.

Occasionally it is possible to blow the dust free of the leaves by using the hose in the back end of the vacuum. However the dust settles somewhere else.

Plants should be moved from the windows on the coldest nights. Even though they may not freeze, the chill holds back growth. If you have too many to move, a cardboard, cut the size of the window, and slipped behind the plants to block some of the cold holes.

Ivy grows best in winter. It can be hung from the ceiling and allowed to grow downward

to the light, or put on the wall, in a wall planter away from the window.

Our Readers Ask

Mrs. A. H. Steinbach, Man., would like to know if there is a good book available on all kinds of canning and preserving foods. I do not have one book containing all types of preserving, but I have sent a list of several that I like. Perhaps someone else knows of such a book.

And to the correspondent who wished to have a corned beef recipe, and who neglected to put in her name and address, here is the recipe:

- 10 lbs. lean beef (neck is satisfactory)
- 3 lbs. salt
- 3 ozs. saltpetre
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 1 oz. nutmeg (optional)
- Boiled water

A two-gallon crock, and a couple of yards of string. If you want meat that will slice nicely tie it in a roll first. Be sure you use a container that is not metal. Crockers are not part of the modern kitchen equipment, so if you haven't one, a bowl large enough to hold a five-pound roll will do. It does not require a cover.

Mix salt and saltpetre, and rub about a cupful over all sides of the meat. Mix the remainder with sugar and the spice and stir in about two cups of boiled water. Pour over the meat. Allow it to set for five days turning each day, so that every side gets soaked in the liquor. Allow 20 minutes boiling time per pound.

The year is almost at an end.

I hope it has been for you, as it has been for me, a very good year. From the standpoint of friendship it has been one of the best for me. I hope everyone has been as fortunate.

A great many of you have written me, offering words of encouragement, and more appreciation than I deserve.

I sincerely say, thank you.

Merry Christmas, and Happy New Year.

CHRISTMAS TREES

EVERGREEN TREES have been a symbol of immortality of early times and have been held in great reverence. Germany did more to popularize the Christmas-tree than any other country. This custom later spread to England. There are many legends having to do with the adoption of the fir or some other evergreen as the official Christmas tree, however, there seems to be no record as to where and how the evergreen tree custom started.

POPULAR HYMNS GO ON AND ON

MANY of the Christmas hymns and songs which are so popular have been played and sung for a long time. *Adeste Fideles (Come All Ye Faithful)* dates back to the 13th century and its composition is credited to St. Bonaventure.

Messiah was written by George Frederick Handel who died in 1759, but *Jingle Bells* composed by J. S. Pierpont appeared nearly a century later, 1857.

Hark the Herald Angels Sing was not adapted to music until 1855 (by Felix Mendelssohn) although the words were written by Charles Wesley in 1739.

Silent Night was written in 1818 by an Austrian priest and the great music for it was composed by his organist Franz Gruber.

HOLY NIGHT WEATHER

COUNTRY people in Britain still watch the sky on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day for signs of a change in the weather, for there is an ancient belief that the weather at this time is a strong portend for that to come throughout the year. "Wise and cunning masters of astrology", we are told, "have found that a man may see and mark for the weather of Holy Night how the whole year after shall be."

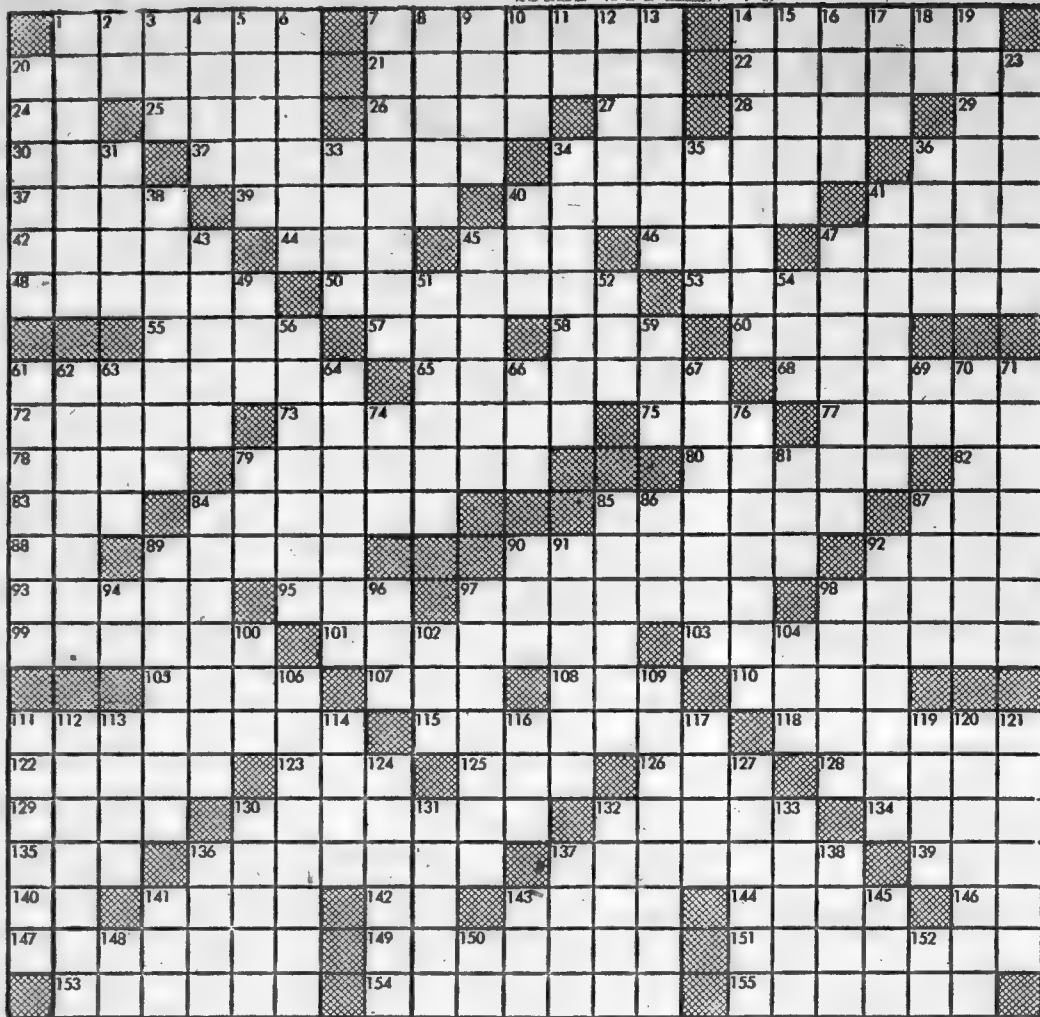
When Christmas night was clear and starry, it was taken that the year's crop of fruit and wine would be a plentiful one. On the other hand, if Christmas night was foul and windy, the year to come would be "very scant of wine and fruit". But if the wind arose at the rising of the sun then "it betokeneth great dearth of cattle and beasts this year." And if the wind rose at sunset "it signifies death to some among the kings and great lords."



Nat. Cotton Photo.

SURPRISE — Giant candy cane holds a Christmas surprise. It's really a double bed sheet wrapped in a mailing tube, cotton batting, with a wire stiffener made from a coat hanger. Bow of red cotton chintz and bells were final decorative touch.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Divide by force
- 7 Was stood on end
- 14 Hold in greater favor
- 20 Pacifies
- 21 One of a sect of Russian anarchists
- 22 Fails to follow suit in cards
- 24 Weight (abbr.)
- 25 Coin
- 26 Lure
- 27 Continent (abbr.)
- 28 Italian town
- 29 Symbol for iron
- 30 Perform
- 32 Kills
- 34 Quick, sharp retort
- 36 — Wallace, author of Ben Hur
- 37 Close by
- 39 Cruises
- 40 American Indians
- 41 Australian aborigine
- 42 Worries
- 44 While
- 45 Measure of Russia
- 46 Tattered cloth
- 47 One who peels
- 48 Chooses
- 50 Wearisome
- 53 Abetted
- 55 African worm that infests eye (pl.)
- 57 Lair
- 58 Beverage
- 60 Earth
- 61 Held possession of

- 65 Myths
- 68 Concealed sharp-shooter
- 72 Top military officials
- 73 Wine seller
- 75 Buddhist sect in Japan
- 77 Tantalize
- 78 Ireland
- 79 Let go
- 80 One who removes specks from cotton
- 82 Estate (abbr.)
- 83 London Missionary Society
- 84 Voracious eels
- 85 Was in harmony with
- 87 The ural
- 88 Pacific island screw pine
- 89 Polishing material made from potter's clay
- 90 Completely confused
- 92 Fortune teller
- 93 Of a brick, not fully burnt
- 95 French plural article
- 97 Punish
- 98 Avail
- 99 Rests on the knees
- 101 Delays
- 103 Snakes
- 105 Dregs
- 107 Rocky pinnacle
- 108 Underworld god
- 110 Merit
- 111 Gathered into a head (bot.)

- 115 Ecclesiastic
- 118 One who takes care of children
- 122 Golf club (pl.)
- 123 Rooms (abbr.)
- 125 Chemical suffix
- 126 Topaz humming bird
- 128 Juniper
- 129 Strong flavor
- 130 Induced by enticement
- 132 Sends forth
- 134 Cereal grain
- 135 In the presence of the lords (abbr.)
- 136 Clipped wool from
- 137 Region of North Europe
- 139 To stuff
- 140 Babylonian deity
- 141 To guide (Scot.)
- 142 Symbol for iridium
- 143 Dislike intensely
- 144 Prejudice
- 146 Hebrew letter
- 147 American Indian
- 149 One who directs exercises
- 151 Counsellor
- 153 Jacks or better
- 154 Annual church celebration (pl.)
- 155 Looked at malignly

DOWN

- 1 To hide
- 2 Behold

- 3 And so forth
- 4 Exclamation to attract attention
- 5 Roman goddess of beauty
- 6 Stray domestic animal
- 7 Ungirded
- 8 Fruit (pl.)
- 9 Shield
- 10 Burmese demon
- 11 Delirium tremens (abbr.)
- 12 Dye used for red ink
- 13 Dry-goods dealer
- 14 Foretells
- 15 Ceases from work
- 16 Heraldry: grafted
- 17 Legal charge
- 18 For example
- 19 Official football position
- 20 Position
- 23 Peninsula in N.W. Alaska
- 31 Biblical weed
- 33 Follow eating regimen
- 34 One who disproves by argument
- 35 South American wood sorrels
- 36 Cooking compound
- 38 Hermit
- 40 Variant of Sault Sainte Marie
- 41 More becoming to a male
- 43 Halts

- 45 Kind of cloth (pl.)
- 47 Conspicuous
- 49 Capuchin monkey
- 51 Alluvial tracts at mouths of rivers
- 52 Japanese coin
- 54 Race of lettuce
- 56 Many
- 59 Cutting tool
- 61 Tapering four-sided pillar
- 62 Of a peninsula in southern Russia
- 63 Vehicles
- 64 Enlarged
- 66 Command to horse
- 67 Descendants of eldest son of Noah
- 69 New Zealand native fort
- 70 Lapsing of land to the crown
- 71 Hinders
- 74 Once Marshal of France
- 76 Person named to office
- 79 Deprive unjustly
- 81 Detective (slang)
- 84 Used in croquet (pl.)
- 85 Immense genus of herbs
- 86 Torrid
- 87 Observed
- 89 Staggering
- 90 Greek letter
- 91 Wield

- 92 Person with powerful voice
- 94 Pronoun
- 96 Place
- 97 Toted
- 98 Small branch
- 100 Body of water
- 102 Child's toy
- 104 Ethiopian title
- 106 Author of "Father of the Bride"
- 109 Implement for pounding (pl.)
- 111 Municipalities
- 112 Warlike American Indians
- 113 Body of water
- 114 Girl's name
- 116 Finish
- 117 Wicked
- 119 Journey
- 120 Eluded capture
- 121 Abounded in tall marsh grass
- 124 Elf
- 127 Kettledrum
- 130 Trio
- 131 — firma
- 132 Diner
- 133 Spurious
- 136 River of Germany
- 137 Narrow road
- 138 Man's nickname
- 141 Sail of a windmill (pl.)
- 143 Stage success
- 145 Title of respect
- 148 News agency
- 150 Roman bronze coin
- 152 A direction

SMALL KERNELS SPOIL SALES

WHILE small but mature kernels do not cause barley to be degraded when weight per bushel is satisfactory, they do affect malting quality adversely. Small kernels must be removed before malting, so when the percentage becomes too high maltsters find it uneconomical to buy the barley.

BULK TANKS

THE use of bulk tanks is on the increase . . . in the U.S. at any rate. A 1959 survey showed that there were 102,499 bulk tanks in operation in 43 States.

FODDER ASSISTANCE IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE Saskatchewan government announces that assistance will be made again this year in the transportation of fodder. Financial arrangements have been made with the railways to carry hay at two-thirds the regular rate and on trucking fodder assistance of five cents per ton mile up to a maximum of \$10.00 a ton will be paid. The cost of this program will be shared equally by the provincial and federal governments.

AUTOMATIC FARM GATES

A DRIVER does not have to leave his seat when he takes his tractor through the new automatic farm gate designed in the U.K.

The gate is made of two rectangles of steel bars whose tops meet as the apex of a triangle. While they are upright no livestock can pass through, but as soon as the front wheels of a tractor, or any vehicle, make contact with either side of the gate, both sides of the triangle fold flat. They remain completely flat so long as any one pair of wheels is in contact with either side.

As soon as the vehicle is clear, counter-balance weights make the gate swing upright again. When necessary, it can be quickly and easily locked flat to allow livestock to pass.

The gates are easily installed by unskilled labour in two or three hours, for they require no pits, trenches, brickwork or structural work. They can be erected on any reasonably even ground and have no levers, springs, cables or pulleys to complicate their maintenance. They can be quickly removed to allow tracked, or metal-shod vehicles to pass.

They have been installed on many English farms with complete success.

Photographs or information of the automatic farm gate are available from the U.K. Information Service, London, England, on request.

FRED TWILLEY'S FRIEND

Dear Sir:—

... I get a great kick out of Fred Twilley's articles — he is an old family friend, and as I read the articles, I can picture the twinkle in Fred's eye as he writes of the old days. Your magazine often finds its way over to my folks in England, as it gives them an insight into life on the prairies, as it was and is, and, we hope "Ever will be!"

Yours truly,
Myrtle G. Quinn,
Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

WESTERN SCAPEGOATS

Dear Sir:—

It was with considerable interest that I read your editorial, "Western Scapegoats," on the editorial page of the October issue of the "Farm and Ranch Review". Your concern over the interests of the western grain producer are not only fully justified, but quite aptly spelled out in your column.

It is a coincidence that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has just forwarded to the Hon. D. M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, a statement which expressed quite similar feelings in this direction. Our statement stems originally from a resolution that originated in the west, and was passed at our semi-annual meeting in Winnipeg in late July. This resolution was presented to the government upon our return from the west, and the meeting, and we felt that we had given the Minister plenty of time to make any changes that he might feel inclined to make under the circumstances. No such changes having been forthcoming, we feel that it is the duty of the national farm organization to again express the feelings of the western farmer in this regard, and we have done so...

Yours truly,
R. W. Carbert,
Director of Information,
Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVANTS

Dear Sir:—

Your editorial, "Where Does It End?"... which appeared in the November 4th issue of your magazine is, to say the least, surprising.

In your editorial you dealt with the Government's decision to reject the Civil Service Commission's recommendation for salary increases in the National Public Service. Your use of such phrases as "soft government jobs" causes the surprise.

It is apparent that your desire to act as a "political mouthpiece" excluded any reasonable thinking on your part that would tend to prevent the writing of such an editorial as this.

To present the "salary question" re: Civil Servants in its true light to the public, it is necessary to know all the facts, and not confuse the issue by the



use of "high sounding phrases" and distorted facts. It is for this reason that the editorial is challenged on behalf of the Civil Servants (Federal) in Alberta...

Yours truly,
Harold Urness,

Regional Vice-President for
Alberta, The Civil Service Federation of Canada.

(Unfortunately, the comments of Mr. Urness continued for three full pages and there is not room here for their complete publication.—Editor.)

Dear Sir:—

... I would ask you on whose behalf are civil servants hired? Is it not at the request of voters like yourself (if you vote) who want government to do something for them which they are either too lazy or incompetent to do for themselves? Recent "alarming" growth has been due almost entirely to increases in staff to administer policy such as price support programs. Apart from these increases in the civil service there has been a fixed ceiling of a maximum of 1% annual increase. This is considerably less than the population growth. The figures which you quote, if correct, are accordingly misleading...

Yours truly,
J. E. Miltmore, P.Ag.,
Summerland, B.C.

(Yes, the editor votes, and the correct figures quoted show that we are now spending a third of our time working to support big government. We hope we are not in the minority but we feel we are just as competent and industrious as civil servant J. E. Miltmore, P.Ag.—Editor, P.Ag.)

NOT SOLUTIONS

Dear Sir:—

Have been going to write you, to compliment you on your editorials, they are the best I have seen for years. You are absolutely right when you say that government subsidies and marketing boards are not the solution to our problems, but more often the cause of them.

I still have my farm in Manitoba and am satisfied that a compulsory wheat board is a big mistake, and that the farmers would be better off if they tried to solve their own prob-

— NOTICE —

Readers are again reminded that letters must be brief. Otherwise, only part or parts of their comments may be published.

lems instead of running to the government all the time. Keep up the good work, I'm with you all the way.

Yours truly,
Joseph Hepworth,
Winnipeg, Man.

BATTING BEARS

Dear Sir:—

Of late, much has been talked about the menace of bears.

These creatures have little fear of human beings when in close range, nor the weapons used against them.

At such times, a flame of fire is the only thing that they will respect. My grandmother, with a flaming torch chased one right out of a pig pen and clear out of the yard with the torch in her hand as the only weapon.

At close quarters, sheets of paper or any good flame will do.

Yours truly,
Barrhead, Alta. A. R.

KILLING WITH KINDNESS

Dear Sir:—

Even though I live in the city and not on a farm, I really en-

joy my subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review. It is a wholesome paper as well as an informative one, and it is good in these days of sometimes cheap journalism to find such a paper. In the November issue I found the editorial, "Killing With Kindness", thought-provoking. Parents who give their children sound character training contribute greatly to their future success, and enjoyment of the best things in life.

Yours truly,
Mrs. W. S. Watson,
Vancouver, B.C.

GOOD BACON OR FAT PORK?

Dear Sir:—

... There is a subsidy on pork, is this for good bacon or fat pork?

I am sure that if the farmers could start a co-op bacon factory on Danish lines, they would need no subsidy, making real smoke-cured GOOD bacon. For years now bacon has been getting worse and worse, it is not cured in the old style but tainted and made from heavy, fat pigs. There is one man who makes properly cured bacon, but it has deteriorated lately because he claims he cannot buy decent bacon pigs.

Beef, too, is dreadful. Are they selling four- and five-year-old steers? ... nothing but sinews, so that the ultimate in-

(Continued on page 30)

Announcing—**CFRN's New****"NAME THE BURRO" CONTEST**

For details listen to Rancho Italiano Each day

MONDAY to FRIDAY FROM 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.**Your Host— TONY BIAMONTE**

ON

CFRN RADIO Dial 1260

(Your Friendly Station)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES MEN — WOMEN

EARN MORE! BOOKKEEPING, SALESMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, Typewriting, etc. Lessons, 50c. Ask for free circular No. 34. Canadian Correspondence Courses, 1290 Bay Street, Toronto.

CISTERN REPAIRS

DOES YOUR CISTERN LEAK? Send inside measurements for price waterproof plastic liner. Also any cover made to measure. Box K, Melita, Man.

DOLL HOSPITAL

ALL MAKES OF DOLLS REPAIRED by experts. Rubber arms and legs bought. 824 - 24th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta. Phone AM 6-3565.

EDUCATIONAL

AUCTIONEERING CAN BE FOR YOU. Write for information. Western College of Auctioneering, Box 1458 - FR, Billings, Montana.

FARMS FOR SALE

TOOLE, PEET & CO. LTD.

For Complete Real Estate Service, Property Management, Mortgage Funds and Appraisals. Confidential Land Purchasing Agents.

CONSULT KEN LENNOX

FARM AND RANCH DIVISION,
TOOLE, PEET BLDG.,
809 - 2nd St. W., CALGARY, Alta.

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO TRAIN HORSES" — A book everyone who likes horses or ponies should have. FREE. No obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 6611, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK WANTED

WANTED — MULES BROKEN TO RIDE preferred. Alberta Game Farm, 9425 - 88 Avenue, Edmonton.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phones: BR 3-5121; Nights, CHery 4-8075; CHery 4-2650.

YOUR LIVESTOCK COMMISSION AGENT, PAUL & McDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone: BR 3-5301 and BR 3-2242; Residence: CHery 4-0485; ATlas 3-1738, Calgary, Alberta.

PARSLOW & DENOON, Stock-yards, Calgary, Alberta, the oldest Livestock Commission Merchants in Alberta. Established since 1915. Office: BR 3-5058; BR 3-5755; Night: CHery 4-1651; CHery 4-2848.

MISSING PERSONS

STEPHENSON, CHARLES (Lieut. C.E.F., Rancher) and Peggie (formerly PRIOR), last contact Three Firs Cottage, Bramshott, England, April 4th, 1917. News required urgently by Mrs. Peggie Barrington (formerly Smith) late England. Address Box 5, Whakatane, New Zealand.

PERSONAL

MEN! WOMEN! WANT THAT OLD-TIME pep and vigor? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita Perles (\$2) or Menna (\$3) or both \$4.50; Royal Jelly tablets, 30 for \$4. In plain, sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24 NRR, Regina, Sask.

QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF — Easily, quickly, reliable, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money? Complete treatment, \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

LADIES! NEW IMPROVED COTES PILLS! Triple strength. Help relieve pain and nerve tension associated with monthly periods. \$5.00 Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina, Sask.

FREE TO ADULTS! Catalogue of personal hygiene sundries, herbs, books, jokers' novelties. Also receive free — Birth Control booklet and comical joke card. Western Distributors, Box 24-DR, Regina.

REINCARNATION — REBIRTH — In his next birth he was a Delian fisherman, and finally he reincarnated as Pythagoras. — Laertius.

SPECTACLES FROM \$3.00 — Ten pairs sent to test your eyes. Give age, Satisfaction or money returned. Salway & Rowe, Box 365, Cardston, Alta.

\$500 FOR YOUR PHOTO — Children, teenagers, women. Send photo for FREE report, offer. Returned. STUDIO, 5032FXL Lankershim, North Hollywood, California, U.S.A.

ADULTS — 192-page booklet. Health, Sex and Birth Control by Percy E. Ryberg, M.D.; recommended for the married and those about to be married, 50c. Free catalogue on Novelties and Sundries. E. P. Novelty Co., P.O. Box 515, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

THRILLING ZODIAC READING—Health, Prospects, Events, Money outlook, Love, Friendship, etc. Send 15c (coin or stamps) for your true, amazing Forecast. State birth date. NEWTON VALE (M. 5), 108 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

AUTHORS-INVITED SUBMIT MSS, all types (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. Stockwell Ltd., Ilfracombe, England. (Estd. 1898).

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE SWISS, 33 years, with family, fully acquainted with agricultural work of any kind, knowledge of mechanical work, practice in lorry driving, seeks employment for Spring 1960 on an important ranch. Write to Anton Frel, Hurstringstr 8, ZURICH, Switzerland.

(Continued from page 29)

sult to beef has been born — the steak knife and a saw to cut our meat with. What is wrong?

Yours truly,

O. Byng-Hall.

Ganges, B.C.

CANNIBALISM

Dear Sir:—

About cannibalism in poultry . . . I had that trouble with chickens when we shut them in the chicken-house for the winter. The young chickens pecked each other's combs making their combs bleed all the time. I put one can of clear water and one pan of water with enough salt in it so that I could taste the salt, in the chicken house. That stopped the comb-picking.

Yours truly,

Mrs. E. M. L.

Cardston, Alta.

CHEESE COSTS

Dear Sir:—

In your October paper you have a piece in "Pellets" where the powers-that-be complain about cheese consumption in Canada being about a third what it is in other countries. There is a reason for this. Price! I wouldn't mind betting cheese costs more in Canada than any other country.

A lot of us would like to see cheese costs examined by someone qualified for the job. From

listening to old-timers it would seem that cheese is made from residue or surplus milk. Why then is it always higher here than butter?

This summer, while in Seattle, we bought one of the most advertised brands of cheese in a two-pound box for 88c — the same thing here is never less (in our store) than \$1.29. Some difference!

Most people like cheese. Nothing but high prices keeps them from eating it. Where cheese once was used to make out a fairly cheap meal it is now a luxury.

Yours truly,

Cheeseless.

Lethbridge, Alta.

CROSS BREEDING

MANY cattlemen have been reluctant to practice cross-breeding because of the difficulty of managing such an operation. If one is prepared to sell all the offspring from the first cross then the only difficulty is maintaining two breeding herds; one herd which is producing crossbreds and one herd producing replacement heifers.

STUDYING ARCTIC PLANTS

PLANT specialists turned their attention to Northern Manitoba this fall.

About 100 botanists and general plant enthusiasts from all over the world boarded the train for Churchill for the sixth field

trip in their series of 25, under the leadership of H. J. Scoggan, of the National Museum in Ottawa. They returned to the 9th International Botanical Congress in Montreal later in the month.

TOP MANITOBA HOG BREEDER

MR. MAY received the premier-breeder award — the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association gold watch — prior to the annual Winter Fair purebred swine sale held on Friday, October 23, at Brandon. The award is presented annually to the purebred swine breeder who has accumulated the greatest total number of points based on performance in Advance Registry tests, performance in the show ring, and on values secured at Association sales.

Apart from the import of foreign goods, Canadians spend about \$150 million a year more in visiting foreign countries than foreign visitors spend in Canada.

...AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

C	L	E	A	V	E	U	P	E	N	D	E	D	P	R	E	F	E	R						
S	O	O	T	H	E	S	N	E	G	A	T	O	R	R	E	N	E	G	E	S				
T	N	C	E	N	T	B	A	I	T	S	A	E	S	T	E	F	E							
A	G	T	M	U	R	D	E	R	S	R	I	P	O	S	T	E	L	E	W					
N	E	A	R	S	A	I	L	S	S	E	N	E	C	A	S	M	A	R	A					
G	A	R	E	S	Y	E	T	L	O	F	R	A	G	P	A	R	E	R						
E	L	E	C	T	S	T	E	D	I	O	U	S	S	E	C	O	N	D	E	D				
L	O	A	S	D	E	N	T	E	A	S	O	I	C											
O	C	C	U	P	I	E	D	L	E	G	E	N	D	S	S	N	I	P	E	R				
B	R	A	S	S	V	I	N	T	N	E	R	Z	E	N	T	E	A	S	E					
E	I	R	E	R	E	L	E	A	S	E	M	O	T	E	R	C	T							
L	M	S	M	O	R	A	I	S		C	H	I	M	E	D	S	H	A						
I	E	R	A	B	A	T		C	H	A	O	T	I	C	S	E	E	R						
S	A	M	E	L		L	E	S	C	H	A	S	T	E	N	S	T	E	A	D				
K	N	E	E	L	S		D	E	T	A	I	N	S	S	E	R	P	E	N	T	S			
L	E	E	S		T	O	R	D	I	S		E	A	R	N									
C	A	P	I	T	A	T	E		P	R	E	L	A	T	E	S	I	T	T	E	R			
I	R	O	N	S	R	M	S		I	N	E	A	V	A		G	O	R	S	E				
T	A	N	G		T	E	M	P	T	E	D		E	M	I	T	S	R	I	C	E			
I	P	D		S	H	E	A	R	E	D		L	A	P	L	A	N	D		P	A	D		
E	A		A	I	R	T		I	R		H	A	T	E		B	I	A	S		P	E		
S	H	A	W	N	E	E		T	R	A	I	N	E	R		A	D	V	I	S	E	D		
O	P	E	N	E	R						E	A	S	T	E	R	S		L	E	E	R	E	D

DRIVE YOUR CAR WITHOUT SPARK PLUGS

U.S. NAVY JET ENGINE DESIGNED
LECTRA FUEL IGNITERS

Ends completely and forever the nuisance and expense of old-fashioned spark plugs.

Will last the life of your car, no matter how many miles you drive or how long you keep it.

● GUARANTEED BY LLOYDS OF LONDON.

NATIONALLY TESTED — UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED.

LECTRA FUEL IGNITERS

LECTRA SALES CO., AM 6-2445, 410 Maclean Block, Calgary, Alberta

● ADDS Horsepower To Your Engine!

● ADDS MILES PER GALLON

● Adds R.P.M. with second-grade gas.

● Improves with age.

● Save \$ \$ \$ year after year.

MAIL COUPON—ORDER YOUR SET TODAY!

LECTRA SALES CO.,
410 Maclean Block,
Calgary, Alberta.

Please send me _____ sets of Lectra

Fuel Igniters as indicated below:

☐ 6 cylinder set, only \$14.40

☐ 8 cylinder set, only \$19.20

☐ Check or money order enclosed. (We pay postage.)

☐ Ship C.O.D. (Send \$5.00 deposit, you pay mailman balance, postage and C.O.D. charges).

Name _____

Address _____

Make of Car _____ Year _____

PASTURE CONDITIONS NEED REVIEW

DURING the past four summers the native grass pastures of South-western Saskatchewan have been carrying extremely heavy livestock loads. At the same time, the annual rainfall has been less during each of the four years than the long-time average. With less precipitation less grass has been produced. In view of these facts stockmen need to take a careful look at the grass prospects for 1960, which are not bright, and adjust their herds to the prospective supply or make provisions for extra grazing.

Too many pastures have no grass carryover, whereas the recommended proportion is 45 per cent of the current year's growth. Too many pastures are infested with weeds, including pasture sage, gumweed, and dandelion; in nearly all cases

part of the infestation can be attributed to overgrazing. Too many grass plants have been reduced in size and vigor, and too little seed has set and matured. All of these conditions indicate a need for a reduced grazing load.

There are measures which can be implemented to improve pasture prospects. Oats, barley and wheat can be sown next spring; one acre on summerfallow usually produces enough feed for one cow for over three months when grazing commences about eight weeks after seeding. Oil-cake, pelleted concentrate, or grain can be fed on pasture to reduce the grazing load. Careful culling of herds to get rid of the poorer-than-average cow is a logical move to assure more feed for the better animals.

However, permanent grass supplies are preferable to temporary measures, and work at

the Swift Current Experimental Farm shows that cultivated grass-legume pastures are the surest source of additional feed. Recommended grasses for Southwestern Saskatchewan are crested wheatgrass, Russian wild ryegrass, bromegrass and intermediate wheatgrass; Rambler alfalfa is the recommended legume for pasture mixtures throughout the area. These crops can be grazed throughout the summer or can be used in rotation with native range.

BUTTER IN THE BIBLE

THE first recorded mention of butter is found in the first book of the Bible (Genesis 18:8) wherein it is noted "... he (Abraham) took butter, milk, and the calf and set it before them." This is just the first of many references to butter in the Bible, and always to portray it as a highly desirable commodity.

NO TURKEY SHORTAGE

MARKETINGS of turkeys through registered stations from the first of the year to September 5th set a record-making pace, to reach an all-time high of 36.6 million pounds.

The turkey must be occupying a prominent spot on household menus.

Canada began 1959 with 18.3 million pounds of turkeys in storage stocks, and by September 1 the stocks had been reduced to 6.4 million pounds.

Thus, the total disappearance of turkeys since January 1 was 48.5 million pounds — an increase of 20 million pounds over the same period in 1958.

Last year's turkey crop amounted to 125.2 million pounds dressed weight, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated an increase in 1959 of 15 per cent — or 18.7 million pounds.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL MEMBERS ACHIEVE A NEW MILESTONE OF PROGRESS



On November 30, the Alberta Wheat Pool's new office building in Calgary was officially dedicated. It will be occupied before the end of December.

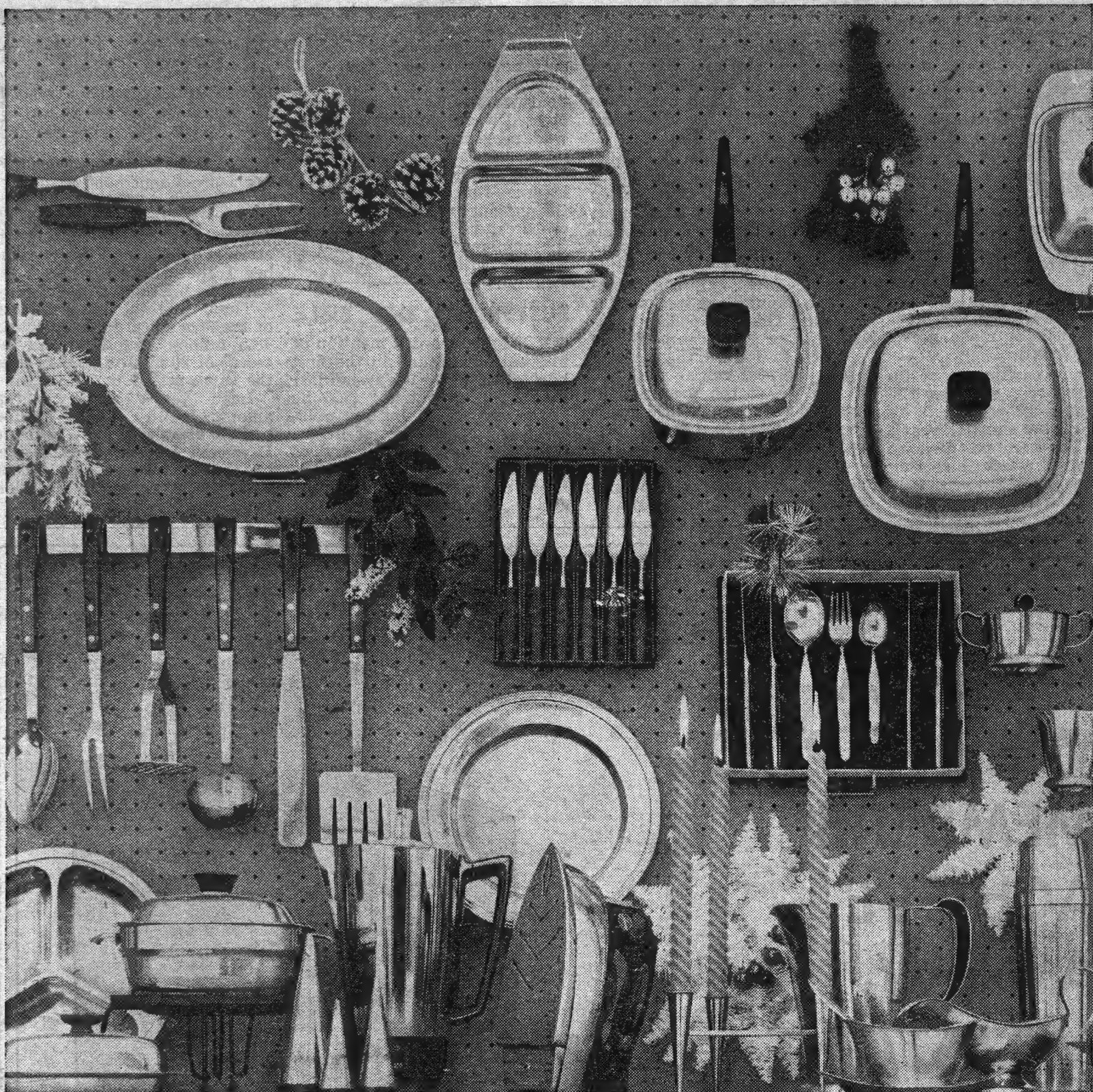
The completion of this modern 8-story building is a tribute to the farm people of Alberta, whose loyalty and faith in the co-operative principles have made the Alberta Wheat Pool the province's largest home-owned business.

Today the facilities of the Alberta Wheat Pool — all farmer-owned — include 568 country elevators, huge terminal elevators at Vancouver and Port Arthur, a seed handling division and now Calgary's most modern office building.

Alberta Wheat Pool members have reason to be proud
of their achievements.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE



Made to treasure — gifts of lasting beauty in ¹⁸⁻⁸Stainless Steel

AVAILABLE IN
CANADIAN
RETAIL STORES
FROM
COAST TO COAST

Here are gifts of enduring beauty that promise a lifetime of usefulness, many crafted by Canadian manufacturers in stainless steel containing Inco Nickel. Look for them in fine stores everywhere during the Christmas season.

You'll see the "gleam of stainless steel" in kitchen appliances and utensils, pots and pans, serving trays and fine, modern flatware. What lustrous and attractive gifts they make!

Inco Nickel gives stainless steel many of the excellent qualities that make it so practical around the home. Stainless steel—so easy to clean and keep clean—stays bright and new-looking for years and years.

This Christmas, select gifts of lasting value from the many fine quality Canadian products made from stainless steel containing Inco Nickel.

Write for a free copy of "The Exciting Story of Nickel."

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO





EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

FUNLA

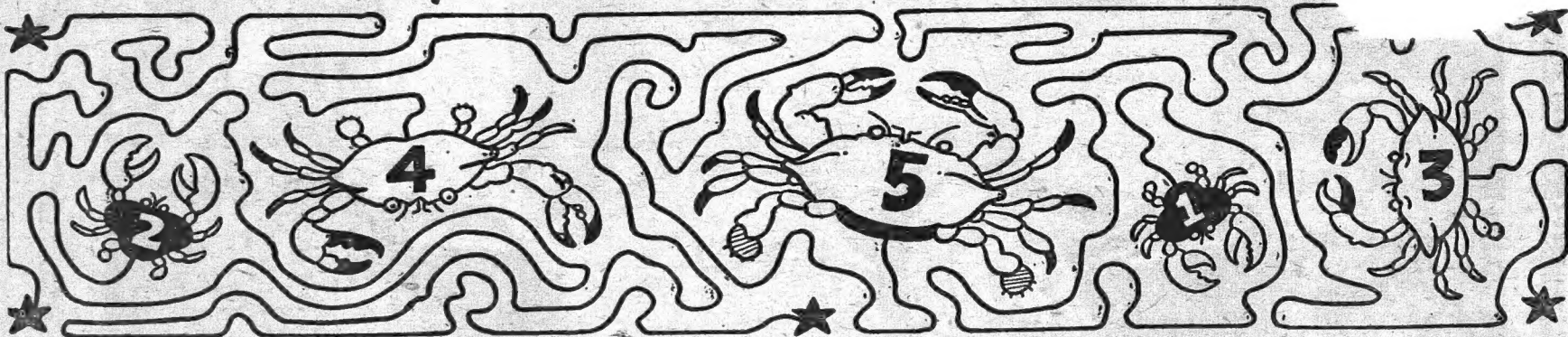
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BETTY WANTS TO FEED HER PRIZE CHICKENS BUT SHE CAN'T LOCATE THEM. WE CAN SEE THE FULL BODIES OF THE ROOSTER AND HEN. CAN YOU FIND THEM?

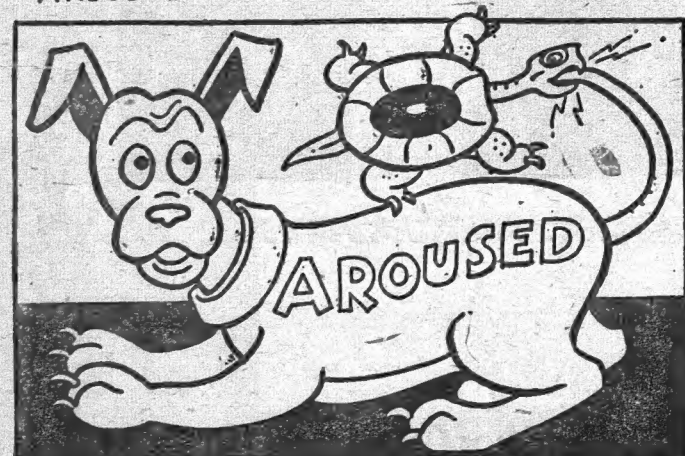


THE ROOSTER IS FACING UPWARD IN THE LOWER RIGHT CORNER. THE HEN IS FACING DOWNWARD IN THE LOWER LEFT CORNER.

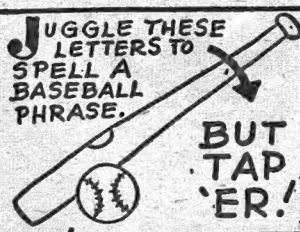
CRABBING TIME START FROM ANY THREE OF THE FIVE STARS AND FOLLOW THE LINES YOU CHOOSE TO SEE IF YOU CAN CATCH THAT WILL WEIGH TEN OR MORE POUNDS. ADD THE NUMBERS ON THE THREE CRABS.



TO WIN THIS WORD GAME YOU MUST SPELL AT LEAST 25 WORDS OF FOUR OR MORE LETTERS. USE ONLY THE LETTERS IN "AROUSSED."



ARE, BEAR, DEAR, DOES, DOUR, DOSE, DOUSE, DUES, RASED, READ, ROAD, ROSE, ROUE, ROUSED, RUDE, RUED, RUSE, SARD, SEAR, SOAR, SODA, SORE, SOUR, SUE, SURE, USED



PRINT THE LETTERS IN "PLAY" ONE OVER EACH DASH TO COMPLETE FOUR WORDS.

EN S Y
BO IN

YEN, SLY, BOA AND PIN

STEAMED OR TOSSED

USE UP ALL THE ABOVE LETTERS TO SPELL TWO WORDS THAT WILL DESCRIBE PREPARED VEGETABLES.

"DRESSED TOMATOES" IS CORRECT

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.

WRITE THE ABOVE NUMBERS INTO THE BOXES TO MAKE THEM TOTAL THE EXACT AMOUNT AT THE ENDS OF THE ELEVEN ROWS INDICATED BY THE ARROWS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| → | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 24 | 17 | | | | | | |

PRINT IN THESE NUMBERS READING ACROSS FROM THE TOP: 3, 9, 10, 5, 7, 9, 2, 13, 8, 6, 11, 12, 1